Hawaiian Gazette.

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RUSSIA SAID TO HAVE BOUGHT SIX CRUISERS FROM TURKEY

NO GREAT BATTLE LOOKED FOR ON LAND IN A MONTH

Port Arthur Bombarded on Sunday---Russia's Fabian Policy---Japan's Military Strength. Thawing in Korea and Manchuria---Japanese Military Funeral.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—It is rumored that the Government has bought four Turkish cruisers, built by Germany, and two built in France, paying $20,000,000 for them.

THE FABIAN POLICY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—The withdrawal of the Russians before the Japanese is in accordance with the waiting tactics adopted at the start.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED SUNDAY.

LONDON, April 5.—There was another bombardment of Port Arthur on Sunday.

HONORS TO A DEAD OFFICER.

TOKIO, April 5.—The remains of Commander Hirose have arrived here and have been received with public honors.

JAPAN'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

KOBE, April 5.—The Japanese military strength consists of 260,000 moving troops, 60,000 garrison troops and 120,000 reserves.

THAW IN THE WAR DISTRICT.

SEOUL, April 5.—There is a general thaw in Korea and Manchuria and the roads are impassable.

COMMERCE REVIVING.

CHEFOO, April 5.—Steamship traffic with Korea and Northern China has been resumed.

WAITING ON THE WEATHER.

CHEFOO, April 5.—Japan's second army of 50,000 men completed its landing in Korea on March 30. The artillery is moving slowly and a great battle is not expected for a month.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SHANGHAI, China, April 4.—Japanese scouts today entered the town of Wiju and met with no opposition. The Russians have apparently retreated beyond the Yalu river.

TIENTSIN, China, April 4.—Viceroy Alexieff says that the damage done the Port Arthur fleet by the Japanese is very slight.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The British invasion of Thibet attracts no attention here. It is believed there are good prospects of reaching an entente whereby all differences between Russia and England will be settled. Under this arrangement Russia will receive Manchuria, the Dardanelles will be neutralized and Russia will get an outlet on the Persian Gulf. England will receive a guarantee of safety for her Indian frontier and predomination in Thibet.

The above news is of world-wide importance if true, but there is a strong possibility that Russia has magnified it to allay criticism of her Thibetan policy at home.

PARIS, April 2.—It is estimated that Russia will have 350,000 men in the field by July.

CORRESPONDENTS MOVE.

TOKIO, April 2.—Sixteen foreign correspondents have left for the front. Their destination is secret.

MARTIAL LAW ACCEPTED.

NEWCHWANG, April 2.—Americans living here have been notified that the United States has acquiesced in the Russian proclamation of martial law. The gunboat Helena leaves tomorrow.

NEW KOREAN ENVOY.

SEOUL, April 2.—Hyun Yon Gun has been appointed Korean Minister to Japan.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC HOME-COMING.

ODESSA, April 2.—The surviving members of the crews of the sunken Russian cruisers Korietz and Variag have been enthusiastically welcomed here.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT ARTHUR, April 1.—Viceroy Alexieff arrived here today, for the purpose of holding an inspection of the Russian forces at this place.

SEOUL, April 1.—Russian cavalry is retiring northward toward Wiju.

TOKIO, April 1.—It is reported that Admiral Togo's fleet has again attacked Port Arthur.

TOKIO, April 1.—The Marquis Ito has returned from his diplomatic mission to Korea.

TOKIO, April 1.—The Russian forces have been driven north by the Japanese after an engagement at Yongchun, a place about two-thirds of the way between An-Chiu and the Yalu River.

IRKUTSK, April 3.—The railroad across Lake Baikal has been abandoned. The ice is breaking up. During the operation of this temporary road it has transported 100,000 men and 6000 horses.

SEOUL, Korea, April 2.—Two thousand Russian troops are intrenched near Wiju, on the Korean side of the Yalu river.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, April 2.—Czar Nicholas was the center of a tremendous patriotic demonstration when he made his appearance at a public concert.

TOKIO, April 4.—The Japanese advance guard has occupied Seng Cheng, forty miles south of Wiju. Seng Cheng is the strongest place between Wiju and Pingyang.

ICE IS DISAPPEARING.

The ice in the Yalu river is disappearing.

WORKING ON THE RAILWAY.

SEOUL, April 4.—Five transports with men and horses for the construction of the Seoul-Wiju railway have arrived at Chemulpo.

JAPS WILL NOT ATTACK YINKOW.

YINKOW, April 4.—It is not believed that the Japanese will bombard this place as ninety-nine per cent of the population is Chinese.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 4.—Orders have been given to the commander of the Russian fleet to sink all vessels discovered entering the port at night.

COAL FOR PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR, April 4.—Good coal deposits have been discovered in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

ALEXIEFF INSPECTS DEFENSES.

PORT ARTHUR, April 4.—Admiral Alexieff has inspected the defenses of the port. Everything is reported quiet.

ANOTHER OVATION.

SEBASTOPOL, April 4.—The survivors of the sunken cruisers Korietz and Variag were given a tremendous ovation here.

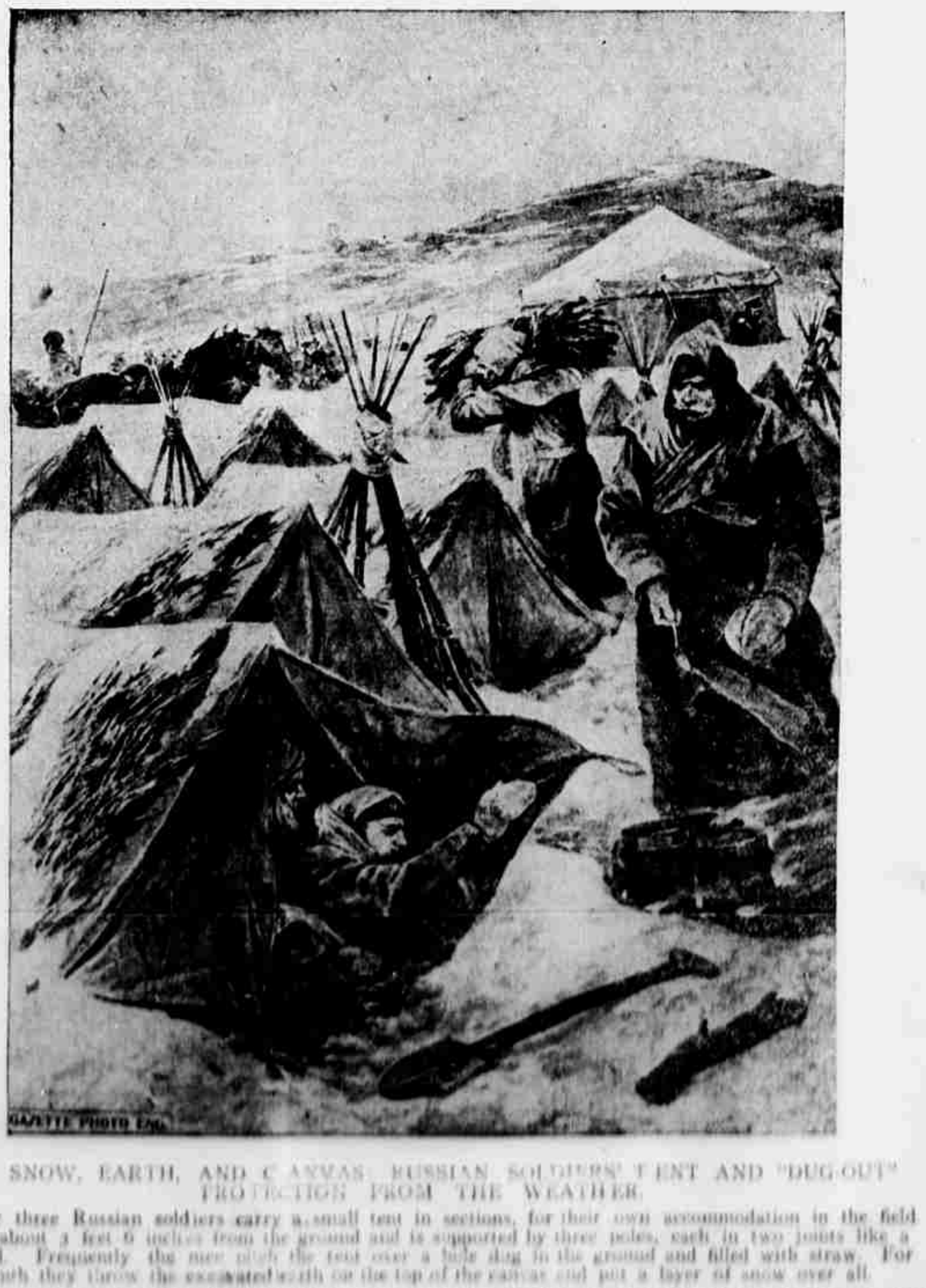
PRESS BOAT RELEASED.

NEWCHWANG, April 4.—The press boat which was held by the Russians has been released. The Russian commander has explained that the boat was detained on account of its coming indirectly from Chemulpo.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON THIBET.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The Russian presses discuss the Thibetian incident dispassionately.

RUSSIAN WINTER CAMP.


GAZETTE PHOTO ENG.

UNDER SNOW, EARTH, AND CANVAS: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' TENT AND "DUG-OUT" PROTECTION FROM THE WEATHER.

Every three Russian soldiers carry a small tent in sections, for their own accommodation in the field. It stands about 3 feet 6 inches from the ground and is supported by three poles, each in two joints like a fishing-rod. Frequently the men pitch the tent over a hole dug in the ground and filled with straw. For extra warmth they throw the excavated earth on the top of the canvas and put a layer of snow over all.

WILL SHOW PLANTERS HOW TO REFINE SUGAR

Java Expert Invited Here by the Planters' Association to Demonstrate Wonderful New Methods of Extracting and Refining Sugar.

Upon the invitation of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, K. R. Hamakers, a Java sugar planter, chemist and inventor with several new sugar processes is here to show the planters of the islands how to make refined sugar from cane in one process. Hamakers has several other processes, which will be demonstrated for the benefit of the Hawaiian planters, and which he claims will make a considerable reduction in the losses now incurred in the extraction of sugar from cane. On some of the plantations there is a loss of from twelve to fourteen per cent which goes into molasses and bagasse, and by the process now in use in Java, which Hamakers has been asked to experiment with here, the loss in extraction is said to be only between four and five per cent.

Mr. Hamakers arrived on the Sonoma last week and is a guest at the Alexander Young Hotel. He will inaugurate his first experiments either today or tomorrow at Waialua or Oahu plantation, both estates having crystallizers which are necessary to the success of the Java process. Hamakers besides being a chemist and scientist of considerable note, is also interested in three large Java plantations. He spends half his time in Java and the other half in The Hague, Holland.

"I have come here at the request of the Planter's Association to demonstrate some processes now used in Java," said Mr. Hamakers at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday. "It is the process which was introduced there by Dr. Winter of Germany and myself in 1896. The loss in sugar extraction is much less in Java than here. It is only between four and five per cent on the cane ground, and the sugar is turned out in one process. When the mills are working well the loss is only about four per cent which goes into bagasse. The mills here are much better and larger and more up-to-date than those in Java, and I expect that the results will be even better on that account. We use only the nine roller mill in Java, but with a cane shredder. Where sugar is extracted now of 94 to 95 per cent, with the new process, we should get 98 1-2. Then there is the Prinsa Cyeerlizs-Hamakers process which has just been patented, and which will permit even less loss in extraction of sugar. Only a little waste is left in the molasses and bagasse. This process can be introduced here, I believe with hardly no expense. At Waialua and Oahu, I think there will be practically no changes required in the mills. The same machinery can be used.

"I have one new system by which refined sugar can be made from cane in one process. This is still a secret and has not been patented, but I will try it here, if possible. This process has not been introduced in Java yet, but I believe it will be a success. It will be a great thing when perfected and also it will make money for those that use it. But new machinery will be required; the same mills cannot be used.

"I have figured that a twelve hundred ton mill of my new invention running for a season of six months will mean a profit of $300,000. The expense of operation for the period should not exceed $10,000. It is this amount of profit figured only on the difference in the price of raw and refined sugar. I am estimating it at one cent, not two cents a pound which is the market difference. But my process is a secret now and I cannot tell more of it.

"Sugar can be produced cheaper in Java than in Hawaii," continued Mr. Hamakers. "Labor is so much cheaper. We pay ten cents per day for our laborers, and here you must pay seventy-five cents and a dollar. It makes a great difference."

MAUI TO THE FRONT

Deputation Sees Gov. Carter About Loan Expenditures.

It has not taken the Maui Improvement Association long to make its voice heard in the Capitol of the Territory. Organized only last week, it had a deputation in Honolulu on Sunday morning, which, consisting of G. B. Robertson, W. J. Coelho and D. H. Case, met Governor Carter by appointment yesterday afternoon. Their mission was to ascertain if the expenditure of loan appropriations on Maui could not be hastened. A fine schoolhouse is being erected out of the loan fund at Wailuku, but there are several other public works for which money has been voted which the people of Maui consider of great importance.

They want the road from Wailuku into Iao Valley constructed, so that tourists may explore the marvellous scenic beauties of that locality in comfort and safety. A jail and court-house building is badly needed and has been for a long time. There are also a fire station and hydrants for Wailuku, a wharf at McGregor's landing and reconstruction of the road from Wailuku to Maalaea Bay, for which appropriations were secured in the loan bill.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, was present at the interview, also Treasurer A. N. Kepoikai, eager to help his home isle. The Governor did not give a decided answer as to when the works mentioned would be started, but the deputation withdrew with fair hopes that half of Maui's allotment from the loan fund might be released for active operations before July 1.

POLO MEN ARE ACTIVE

Maui Club Holds an Enthusiastic Meeting.

MAUI, April 2.—Wednesday evening, March 30th, a special meeting of the Makawao Polo Club was held at the residence of H. A. Baldwin of Hamakuapoko. A committee consisting of H. A. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay and W. O. Aiken was appointed to select teams and appropriate colors for the practice games of the coming season. A by-law was also adopted or rather amended in regard to membership. No applicant can be admitted into the club if he should receive more than two adverse votes at a meeting of the club at which a majority of members are present.

Several names were dropped from the club roll because of six months or more delinquency in the payment of dues. The consideration of sending a team to Honolulu was deferred until a future meeting.

LEGISLATORS LEAVE.

By today's steamer Representatives Keliinoi, Kalama, Pali, Haia and Nakaleka will depart for Honolulu to attend the coming legislature. Senator Kaiue also will be a passenger on the boat. Senator Baldwin will not be able to be present at the opening of the parliamentary body.

GAY'S NEW CHURCH.

Chas. Gay has had constructed a new church on the island of Lanai at a cost of $2,000.

Those who have visited it report that it is a beautiful little chapel and that it is provided with a fine organ.

The one hundred or more Hawaiians of Lanai much appreciate Mr. Gay's generosity inasmuch as their old church building at Halepalaoa was nothing better than a ruin with a roof so full of holes as to suggest lattice-work rather than a protection against the weather.

A WISE EXPLANATION.

Apropos of the present financial crisis in territorial affairs, a Maui politician offers the following explanation: In passing the six months' appropriation bill, the last legislature believing that county government was near at hand raised the salaries of their friends and appropriated money most lavishly thinking thereby to "do politics," that is to increase their political power and influence among their constituents. They imagined that this extravagance would continue but six months and that the new county officials would soon reduce expenses to their normal condition.

DISCOUNTING WARRANTS.

It is stated that the Wailuku bank has consented to discount treasury warrants at the rate of five per cent to patrons and ten per cent to others than regular clients.

NEW PRIESTS IN CHARGE.

Fathers Justin and Charles, new arrivals from Europe, now have charge of the Roman Catholic churches of Makawao district. Father James Beissel, who formerly was the resident priest, has been given a high position in the church of Honolulu.

MORMON ELDER HERE.

The Mormon elder of the Pulehuiki Mormon church is at Laie, Oahu, attending the territorial convention of Mormon churches. It is reported that he will not return to Kula.

A. HOUSE PARTY.

Friday, the 1st, a number of Hamakuapoko and Paia residents went to Olinda intending to have a house-party at Olinda House during Easter week. Among them were Mrs. Peck, Misses Nellie and Ethel Smith, Miss Culbert, Miss Peck and others including a number of gentlemen who will spend Sunday at the mountain resort.

COURT WORK CONCLUDED.

The Second Judicial Circuit Court met on Monday, March 28th, in Wailuku court house as adjourned. After a futile attempt extending over two days to obtain a jury in the criminal assault case against William Morris, David Espinda, Moke Kamauna and Manula, all of Lahaina, the court adjourned on Wednesday morning, putting over this case and several others until the June term.

The Maui jury list seems to have been responsible for the unsatisfactory work done during the last court term. It should be carefully revised.

NOTES.

This morning the schooner Kona left Kahului for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar.

The lumber for the new Haiku pineapple cannery is on the ground, and the construction of the buildings is going rapidly forward.

Peaches are ripe in Makawao.

Weather: Warm and sultry with occasional local showers.

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WHOOPING COUGH.—This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquifies the tough mucus making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MAUI GETS INTO LINE

Civic Federation Is Organized in Wailuku.

For some time past it has been realized that Wailuku has reached that stage of development when some sort of civic body is needed to rightly interpret and enforce our local needs, and a general sentiment has grown up in favor of such an organization.

Consequently, when on Monday evening word was passed round that there would be a preliminary meeting for the purpose of organization, over a dozen of our leading citizens met at the office of Attorney D. H. Case.

Mr. Case was elected President, Judge McKay, Vice-President; W. J. Coelho, Secretary, and C. D. Lufkin, Treasurer. These officers, with H. B. Penhallow, W. F. Crockett and G. B. Robertson constitute the executive committee.

A constitution was submitted and adopted, providing for regular monthly meetings, and special meetings on call. A list of membership was signed by every one present, and a general meeting of citizens was called, for Wednesday evening at the courthouse for the purpose of explaining to the public the objects of the association and giving a chance to all who desired to become members.

The call for Wednesday evening's meeting struck a popular chord, and shortly after the hour of meeting arrived the hall was filled with our leading citizens. President Case called the meeting to order and the minutes of Monday evening's proceedings were read and approved. The constitution adopted was also read and explained, after which a ten minutes' recess was taken to allow those present to sign the membership roll and pay their initiation dues. At the end of the ten minutes on call to order, a list of members was reported. The president also stated that during the afternoon he had received a telephone message from Hon. H. P. Baldwin who although unable to attend, desired that his name be added to the roll of the membership, and that he would do all he could to forward the work of the Association.

The organization being thus completed, a consideration of the work of the Association was entered into, and several objects that need immediate action were fully discussed the chief attention being given to appropriations in the loan bill, for the benefit of Wailuku District, the money for which is now lying idle in the Territorial treasury. After several motions touching the Iao Valley, the jail, the courthouse, and other appropriations, Mr. J. N. K. Keola moved as an amendment that the executive committee of the association proceed at once to investigate the loan appropriations available, and to push the work further at once by interviewing the Territorial authorities and urging the immediate prosecution of the work provided for by the loan bill. This was carried with enthusiastic unanimity and the executive committee met last night to begin active work, the results of which will be sent to Honolulu today.

Other important suggestions were made by Dr. Weddeck, Judge McKay, John Kinney, Sheriff Baldwin and others, and considered by the Association.

According to the constitution adopted, the Association is to hold regular meetings on the second Thursday in each month, and a full attendance was promised by every member present. By the way the executive committee may have some good news to present at the next regular meeting which will be held on April 14.—Maui News.

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LAHAINA LINES IN MAUI PAPER

A farewell reception was given to Dr. Miyata at the Japanese Mission church on Friday evening of last week. The grounds were tastily decorated with Japanese lanterns. Over ninety members of the Japanese Branch of the Red Cross Association were present. In the Maui district there are more than one hundred members in all, and they have been enrolled through the efforts of Dr. Miyata. At the reception Rev. T. Komuro presided, and in well-chosen remarks explained the object for which the meeting was held. Japanese hymns were sung at intervals, and speeches were made by J. Fujiyoshi, S. Nakashima and C. Yaname. Subsequently K. Dayo presented Dr. Miyata with an elegant poi bowl, and the recipient made a very appropriate response.

Dr. Miyata and the two Japanese nurses sailed for Honolulu about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. They have engaged passage to their native land on a steamer which is due at the end of this month. During the war with China, Dr. Miyata was in active service with the Medical Corps of the Japanese Army for about a year. He is ready to resume his duties immediately after his arrival in Japanese territory. The doctor hopes to return to Lahaina when the war is over.

Carpenters are at work on Sheriff Lindsay's new house, near C. B. Cockett's homestead.

Ilna Kapeaken, infant daughter of Joseph [illegible] and Illa Kaleiaku, died at an early hour on Sunday morning, after a month's illness. Being a child of much promise, its decease is deeply mourned.

The water of the canal is very dark owing to a copious flow of molasses from the mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hayselden and Mr. and Mrs. Cross were in Lahaina last week.

Miss N. A. Holden was at Lahainaluna as the guest of Mrs. McDonald last Saturday and Sunday.

LAWYERS THREATENED WITH IMPRISONMENT

Judge Kalua Hears of Knox's Action, Postpones All Cases to June 6, and Proclaims Himself "the Boss" of Maui Circuit.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Maui is practically marooned in Circuit Court circles, for Judge Kalua has postponed the hearing of all cases to June 6, the day after his tenure of office expires.

The news which came yesterday on the Claudine from Wailuku indicated that Judge Kalua has determined that Attorney-General Knox, as well as the people of his circuit shall suffer because of the former's recommendation that he be not again designated to wear the ermine.

On Friday there were some amusing features at Judge Kalua's session of court, for he not only postponed all cases to the above date, but threatened to send several attorneys to jail if they insisted on protesting against such summary proceedings. Judge Kalua further announced that he was "the boss" and would exercise his prerogative.

On Thursday evening Wailukans received newspapers containing Attorney-General Knox's recommendation that Kalua be permitted to hold his office until the expiration of his term on June 5, with the further recommendation that he should not receive a renewal of the judgeship. What passed in Judge Kalua's mind overnight has not been made public, but it is certain that he determined on the opening of the court to teach aspiring Wailukan barristers a lesson.

The first case to be called was the divorce suit of Ferreira vs. Ferreira, Attorney Vivas appearing for one side and Coke and Case for the other. The clerk announced that the papers were not in the docket. Vivas then requested that the case go over until April 28 when he had two other cases set for hearing and all three could be heard the same day. This was agreeable to the other attorneys.

Judge Kalua looked over the assemblage for a moment and then said abruptly:

"This case continued until June 6!"

A little later the Judge said: "Mr. Clerk, you make an order, all cases in this court continued until June 6, and all chamber cases and term cases to be tried in vacation, are all continued until June 6."

When the attorneys had recovered from their surprise over the summary wholesale postponements, Attorney Case said: "There is a probate case, which is short, that I would like to have considered."

"No, I postpone it, too," replied the Judge.

"Your honor, there is another case here awaiting only your decision," said Mr. Case.

"That case goes over to June 6, too," was the abrupt answer.

Another attorney said that the Judge's ruling would work great hardship not only among the attorneys but among their clients as well.

"No difference," rejoined the Judge.

Case reserved an exception to the Judge's ruling as being an abuse of judicial discretion.

"Abuse of discretion, eh?" angrily from the Judge. "Who's boss of this court? I do as I please. Pretty soon you go to jail!"

Attorney Coke also reserved an exception on similar grounds.

"You want to go to jail, too? I put you all where you all belong. I have been too easy with you people. I won't try anything."

With that the court session came to an end.

Judge Kalua has literally suspended all court hearings until a new judge shall take his seat in Wailuku court house, intimating that he will take things easy and draw his pay.

It is possible the Supreme Court will be resorted to by Maui attorneys to compel Judge Kalua to set cases for trial in the usual manner, or to send some other judge to the Maui circuit to act until June.

THE ROYAL DEAD ARE REMOVED TO THEIR LAST RESTING PLACE

Amid the weird refrain of the meles of ancient Hawaii, the flaring torches and a drizzle of rain fourteen caskets containing the remains of the members of the Kalakaua dynasty were last night conveyed again to the interior of the newly renovated Royal Mausoleum which will be their final resting place. After many processions, in state funerals and in private, the royal remains will lie in state in the beautiful Mausoleum until Father Time crumbles away the walls of coral.

In a temporary wooden shed the caskets of the deceased royalty have lain for several months during the time the old Mausoleum was being repaired. Only recently the entire rearrangement was completed and last night was decided upon for the removal of those caskets belonging to the Kalakaua line. The Mausoleum was lighted up with electricity. The whole interior has been sheathed in Nor'west pine, and the ceiling braced with groined arches. With the embrasure-like windows the interior presented the ecclesiastical appearance of the Gothic age.

At 7:30 the doors of the temporary shed were thrown open by Mrs. Maria Beckley Kahea, the Mausoleum custodian, and a four-wheeled truck was rolled in by a dozen stalwart Hawaiians. On either side of a central aisle reposed the fourteen caskets. At one end the tall kahilis and tabu-sticks of past state funerals arose to irregular heights. Two of these with staffs composed of narwhal tusks, which were used at the coronation of King Kalakaua, occupied a conspicuous place near the casket of the monarch.

The first casket removed was that of Keohokalole, the mother of Kalakaua. A long rope attached to the truck was grasped by willing Hawaiian hands and drawn along an avenue lined with flaring torches, the casket being covered with a large tapa cloth to protect it from the rain. As the makeshift catafalque neared the entrance to the Mausoleum, the weird chant of the old singer reciting the genealogy of the mother of the king, sounded out full and strong from the throat of Paloka, once the mele singer of Kalakaua's court. The refrain was taken up by several women and continued as the car was drawn up an incline into the Mausoleum. The same ceremony was followed with all the royal remains. The caskets were removed in the following order:

1—Keohokalole, mother of Kalakaua.
2—Kapaakea, father of Kalakaua.
3—Kaiminaauao, sister of Kalakaua.
4—Kamehameha (supposedly the remains of Kamehameha I).
5—Poomaikelani, sister of Queen Dowager Kapiolani.
6—Kekaulike, sister of the Dowager, and mother of Prince David Kawananakoa and Prince Jonah Kalanianaole.
7—Edward Keliiahonui, brother of the two Princes.
8—Naihe, Kalakaua's grandfather on mother's side.
9—Likelike, sister of Kalakaua, wife of Gov. Cleghorn, and mother of the late Princess Kaiulani.
10—Kaiulani, niece of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, and heiress apparent to the throne of Hawaii.
11—Leleihoku, younger brother of Kalakaua.
12—Gov. John O. Dominis, husband of ex-Queen Liliuokalani.
13—King Kalakaua.
14—Queen Kapiolani, wife of Kalakaua.

The first four caskets were placed in the Ewa transept, the next four in the Waikiki transept, the next four in the mauka end of the chamber, while those of Kalakaua and Kapiolani occupy the center of the room.

All the caskets are of beautifully polished koa and kou wood, which became almost mirror-like under the glare of the electric lights. Upon most of the caskets are handsome silver plates appropriately inscribed, with half crowns of silver rising several inches above the surface. The royal coat-of-arms enamelled in colors is upon the majority of the plates. The caskets of Kalakaua and Gov. Dominis bear also silver plates with the Masonic symbols engraved thereon, and on each casket are Masonic scrolls yellow with age. The silver plates have each a covering of chamois skin and a box-like cover of koa wood.

Many of the older caskets were extremely heavy indicating the old-style of lead coffin inside. Of the more recent caskets some were exceedingly large, especially that of Kaiulani, but they proved not to be so heavy as the others.

One coffin, bearing no name plate, and somewhat plainer than the others, is interesting in that it is supposed to contain the bones of Kamehameha the Great. During the reign of Kalakaua that monarch sought the remains of the "Napoleon of the Pacific," and the result of his search was enclosed in a coffin dedicated to the founder of the Hawaiian monarchy. Although supposed to be those of a Kamehameha the remains are given a place of honor among the members of the Kalakaua dynasty.

Among those present last night to witness the transfer of the caskets were Prince David Kawananakoa, Mrs. Maria Beckley Kahea, Governor A. S. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson, John F. Colburn, Edmund Hart and the high chief Pelelohulani.

The Mausoleum was renovated under the direction of the Territorial government, the legislature of 1903 having appropriated $17,000 for this purpose. The repairs and renewals were necessary as the building was decaying. The walls are now coated with cement, the interior walls and ceilings, sheathed with wood, the floors cemented, the windows enlarged and barred, while ventilators have been installed in the gable ends.

Seldom is the opportunity afforded at one time to witness royal funerals by the dozen.

HILOITES GET BUSY

Bridge Street Is Widened Now.

HILO, April 1.—At the request of the Board of Trade, proceedings of which are noted in another column, L. A. Andrews of the road board has placed seven dump carts at work on the extension and widening of Bridge street. The magnificent palms on the part about to be cut away have been given to the Hilo park by Father Oliver. Some apprehension is expressed about the removal and subsequent placing of the palms in the parks; they can be moved once only with safety, and had the promise of the governor, that a landscape gardener would be sent us at once to map out the park, been kept, no difficulty would be feared; as it is no one is prepared to say just where they should go.—Herald.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

At the Board of Trade meeting held on Tuesday night for the purpose of electing its officers, Mr. Brughelli gained additional laurels as a public spirited citizen by his repudiation of the statement, as shown in the minutes of the previous meeting, that he had placed a 'man, a mule and a cart at the disposal of the Road Board in the hope of reimbursement at some future date.

Mr. Brughelli stated in most emphatic terms that he had donated, fully and freely, the services of the aforesaid man, mule and cart in the hope that other citizens might follow suit, and by doing away with the menace to public safety existing at the Wailuku bridge, and probably by the extension of Bridge street to Volcano street, convince the members of a dilatory Road Board that improvements of this character must and would be attended to, funds or no funds.

It is needless to state that the minutes were corrected and Mr. Brughelli warmly applauded by the citizens present.

Messrs. Hayes and Smith reported having obtained over 100 signatures to the constitution and by-laws and collected $370 in the way of fees and dues.

In the election of officers there was a spirited contest for the office of President between Messrs. J. W. Mason, E. N. Holmes and W. H. Lambert, the honors finally falling upon the shoulders of Mr. Holmes. Mr. J. W. Mason and Dr. John Holland were elected to the offices of First and Second Vice-President by acclamation. The rest of the office bearers are as follows: Recording Secretary, H. Vicars; Treasurer, C. A. Stoble; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Cook. The Executive Council consists of seven members of the organization, who will act as chairman of various committees of five to be selected from the main body. Out of fifteen nominations for Executive Councilmen, the following having received the highest number of votes are responsible for the future guidance of Hilo's "ship of trade" through calms and storms into the haven of prosperity: Philip Peck, Dr. Henry Hayes, W. H. Lambert, C. E. Wright, John A. Scott, Adam Lindsay and C. E. Furneaux.

The executive council at Wednesday's meeting appointed the following gentlemen as heads of committees:

Local Improvement—A. Lindsay.
Federal Improvement—P. Peck.
Advertising and Promotion—C. E. Wright.
Agriculture—J. A. Scott.
Various Industries—C. E. Furneaux.
Legislation—Dr. Henry Hayes.
Transportation—W. H. Lambert.
Reception Committee—E. N. Holmes, chairman; Vice-Presidents J. W. Mason and Dr. Holland and Corresponding Secretary W. C. Cook.—Tribune.

AN ELKS FAREWELL.

At the last regular meeting of the local lodge of Elks, the members decided to give a farewell dance to Past Exalted Ruler and Mrs. A. C. McKenney, who leave for the coast on the Falls of Clyde about the middle of April. The house committee was authorized to make all necessary arrangements, and the reception and

(Continued on Page 6.)

MESSAGE IS READY

Governor Ready for Special Session.

Governor Carter's message to the special session of the legislature is practically ready for submission to that body on Wednesday. The governor will have the message ready for the printer today and copies will be submitted to the two houses in order to avoid the usual delay in printing which the legislature always encounters at the opening of the session.

Governor Carter has prepared lump sum appropriations for each department, the specifications to be furnished upon the request of the legislature. This is done to avoid the appearance of any dictation on the part of the executive in placing specific items before the two houses, the governor feeling, that the legislature as the law making body, should itself exercise that responsibility. The detailed estimates will naturally be ready and made available for the uses of the legislature, the governor in his message simply pointing out the estimated revenue for the next eighteen months, with the further recommendation that the estimate should not be exceeded by the appropriations.

Governor Carter will recommend the passage of additional legislative measures which are required to legalize the proposed changes in appropriations. One of these recommendations will be for an amendment to the tax law, giving the assessor power to pay his deputies either salary or commission for collecting taxes. Under the present law deputies receive as much as five per cent commission on the amount of taxes collected, and by the change it is proposed to avoid extravagant compensation. In some districts the deputy simply has to visit one or two plantations and take over the collections made by the company, and draw the usual percentage, which in some districts amounts to between three and four thousand dollars, although the deputy does practically no work.

A change will also be recommended in the garbage department, so that the collection of fees can be enforced from the persons who benefit by the system. It is expected to place the garbage service on a basis, where it will at least pay its own expenses.

Governor Carter has requested the Judiciary department to furnish a draft of proposed laws to put into effect the reductions contemplated in the expenses of the courts. A number of laws which various officials have been asked to draw up will probably be received back today. These if satisfactory will be submitted to the legislature.

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Honokaa Notes.

Jos. Pritchard killed a wild pig in front of the telephone office Wednesday morning.

The Hamakua Soda Works is again running to its full capacity.

Miller, the sausage maker, died suddenly on the morning of the 30th while sitting on his veranda. Heart disease.

M. V. Holmes left yesterday on a trip for his health; he goes to the coast via Honolulu.

A Japanese, name unknown, made an attempt to murder his wife at Paauhau, he failed to kill the woman so he committed suicide.

The 9th Precinct Republican Club has new lease of life and is making a commotion in political circles here.

Mr. A. Menefoglio is confined to his home with the gout.

A. B. Lindsay, the popular merchant, is kept so closely confined by his business that he has been forced to resign his place in the cribbage tournament.—Hilo Herald.

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Young yeomanry officer (airing his exploits in the late war)—"And among other things, don't you know, I had a horse shot under me." Fair ignoramus—"Poor thing! What was the matter with it?"—Punch.

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"But," she protested, "Adam wasn't contented without a wife." "Perhaps not," rejoined the old bachelor, "but at that stage of the game he didn't know anything of good or evil."—Chicago Daily News.

HAWAIIAN MATTERS DEALL WITH IN SENATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The Senate committee on the army appropriations bill has accepted the House provision of an appropriation to purchase military sites in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The Senate today passed the bill authorizing the collection of labor statistics in Hawaii and providing that the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction be authorized to carry on the work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Senator Foraker today introduced a bill to amend the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, in relation to the appointment and removal of officials of the island government. Foraker's bill provides that officials of the government may be removed for cause by the governor, without the assistance of the Territorial senate.

MONEY HELD WRONGFULLY

A Serious Charge In re Clench Estate.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mary F. Cousins, as guardian of Mary J. Clench, widow, has filed a petition for settlement of the estate of W. C. Clench, who died on March 15, 1900, leaving a wife and two sons, Wm. C. Clench, residing in Canada, and Thomas B. Clench in Honolulu.

Petitioner alleges that James E. Fullerton was appointed administrator of the estate on August 2, 1901, and at once took possession of the only personal property owned by deceased known to petitioner, namely: $285 in bank and $274 proceeds of certain personal effects sold by the widow to save them from deterioration. Fullerton is alleged to have held such funds since and, the widow having paid the funeral expenses, "there were no debts to pay," the petitioner says, "and no reason existed why the estate should not have been settled promptly and such funds and any others realized by the administrator paid over long since to your petitioner and the two sons, who only were justly entitled thereto.

MISAPPROPRIATION ALLEGED.

"Petitioner further says," the document proceeds, "that she has been informed and believes, and on such information and belief alleges, that said Fullerton has been using the funds of said estate for his private gain in making loans on interest from time to time and has realized large profits therefrom which justly and of right belong to said estate."

The right of petitioner to bring suit is shown in the following statement:

"Your petitioner further shows that said Mary J. Clench, who suffered greatly from rheumatic troubles, left the Territory of Hawaii to reside in California in the year 1901 and thereafter took up her abode in a home for aged people in San Jose in said California, but that being of an extremely aggressive nature she caused such continual trouble and disturbances that an application was filed by her daughter, Mary F. Cousins, the petitioner herein, for guardianship, which application was duly granted and petitioner was appointed such guardian with full power to act in all matters affecting the interests of her said mother; that she thereupon, through her attorney, W. R. Castle, in Honolulu, has several times requested said Fullerton to close up said estate and pay over all funds in his hands to this court for distribution as by law provided, but he has wholly neglected so to do in violation of his duty as by law required, and your petitioner respectfully represents her ward is seriously in need of her share of said estate."

She prays that Fullerton may be required to give an accounting of the funds, and to pay them into court together with all of the profits thereupon, also her law costs and attorneys' fees and charges sustained in consequence of his neglect to make account and settlement, and when all those things are done that Fullerton be discharged and the estate distributed. Her attorneys are Castle & Withington."

James E. Fullerton, against whom the serious charge above reported has been made, has been the recipient of many pickings, such as appraiserships, from Judge Gear during his term.

DIVORCE CASE ARREST.

Georgia Mabry Nelson, in her divorce suit against Frank D. Nelson, brought a bill for maintenance against the libellee, asking for payment by him of costs, a reasonable attorney's fee and $15 a week alimony. Judge Gear has issued an order to show cause in the matter, returnable on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Petitioner by her attorney, E. M. Watson, sued out a writ of ne exeat republica, making affidavit that the respondent had declared in the presence of herself and others that he intended to depart beyond the seas and out of the jurisdiction of the court. Under this writ Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth took Nelson into custody.

CHEW MAN'S CASE.

Return of summons to Chew Man, the absconding administrator of the estate of Yee Chew Fan, deceased, has been made as having been left at his last place of abode in Honolulu. This is in the suit of Judge De Bolt, as successor to Judge Humphreys, against Yee Chin and Lam Hong, sureties on Chew Man's bond. Chew Man ran off with $360 of the estate money and is now in Manila. His bond was in the sum of $15,000. Defendants by their attorney, Avon H. Crook, have filed a demurrer.

COURT NOTES.

Rosa Brosch has brought a libel for divorce against Jacob Brosch, on the ground of failure to support herself and their child, a boy now more than one year of age, since August, 1902. The couple was married Nov. 2, 1901, by the late Bishop of Panopolis.

Judge De Bolt made an order giving the First National Bank of Hawaii one day more in which to answer the petition of H. Hackfeld & Co. against J. M. McChesney and itself.

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Prisoners From Maui.

A police officer brought three prisoners from Maui to Honolulu yesterday on the Claudine, for lodgment in Oahu Prison. Thiguta was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for rape; John Keawe, five years for manslaughter; Ramon Conception, six months to keep the peace.

Sheriff Baldwin also sent an old Hawaiian with the request that he be placed in the Lunalilo Home. The Sheriff states that the man is homeless and has no means of support.

GOVERNOR MAKES ISSUE WITH BOARD OF HEALTH

Dissatisfied with their attitude toward his policy of economy, Governor Carter has notified the members of the Board of Health that, if they cannot take the responsibility of aiding to carry out such policy, they always have the alternative of "making way for others who can and will do everything in their power to meet the emergency."

Disappointed, also, with their failure to reduce their estimates of expenditure to the maximum he had proposed, the Governor informs the members of the Board that they have forced him, at the last moment to make changes in their appropriations.

Under date of April 1 (Friday), President Cooper wrote to the Governor urging the necessity of allowing the estimates made by the Board to stand. To meet the Governor's request on returning the Board's schedule to it for further reduction, Dr. Cooper on behalf of the Board proposes the cutting out of the item for the Kalaupapa store unless the Board be given credit for the receipts therefrom. This proposal Governor Carter perceives is no saving to the Treasury and in a reply sent yesterday afternoon, addressed to the members as well as the President of the Board, presents an ultimatum the tenor of which is given above.

Following is the correspondence, a former letter of Dr. Cooper to the Governor having appeared in yesterday's Advertiser:

Territorial Board of Health, Hawaii,
Honolulu, H. T., April 1, 1904.

Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: On March 29th the Board of Health addressed you regarding your request for this Department to reduce its expenditures to within $224,000 for the period of twelve months.

After due deliberation, the Board expressed themselves as unwilling to be responsible for the efficient running of this department, under the sum as was represented by an accompanying schedule. Your return of said schedule, with instructions that the cut must come within the sum of $224,000, is made possible only by the cutting out of the Kalaupapa store which is an item of $28,000 for twelve months, which sum is charged up against this Department, and the proceeds of the store do not revert to the Treasury, as a credit in favor of the Board of Health, but as a government realization, therefore we propose cutting out this item of expenditure which we would gladly carry if due credit was given. The store is not run as a money maker for the government; a charge of 5 per cent on the cost of goods is all that is asked for, to pay expense of freight and handling.

The Board would suggest some other method of running the store under the direction of the Board of Health, this department seeing that only a fair rate of profit is charged.

There has been a reduction in salaries right down the line where it has been possible to reduce, without abolishing the office.

Altho' it is far preferable for the lepers to have their meals at their own homes, still if it is absolutely essential for a further reduction to be made, I believe it to be possible to make a considerable saving by the institution of a commissary department at the Settlement, which shall have charge of the feeding of the patients, in buildings erected for this purpose.

I would again urge the necessity of allowing the appropriations to stand in the "New Bill of Appropriations" to be given the Legislature, recommended by this department, otherwise the Board of Health will be unable to cope with the situation of reductions as requested if changes are made and riders or provisos are tacked on the various items.

I will explain in person all detail.

I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. B. COOPER, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

April 2, 1904.

To the President and Members of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: The last recommendations for reductions, enclosed in yours of the 29th ult., I do not believe will be satisfactory to the people of this Territory, nor to its representatives who are about to assemble in a special session of the Legislature.

In the first place, a crisis of this kind is no time to evade responsibility; every government employe should be unselfish and willing to make some sacrifice, and every citizen should be public-spirited and forego condemning those in charge of departments, the efficiency of which, of necessity, has had to be reduced.

Part of your resolution of March 25, —"After earnest consideration of the Board, we find that we are unable, after arduous labor in trying to solve the problem, to see our way clear to accept the responsibility for the proper conduct of public health, if the resources of the Board of Health are cut to a lower figure than the statement prepared by the Board," reads as if your Board took the attitude that it could not make further cuts and would not accept the responsibility of any of them.

In order to bring the Territory out of the present intolerable condition of its finances more cuts are necessary, and if any of the members of your Board still feel that they cannot take the responsibility of the Board, they always have the alternative of withdrawing and making way for others who can and will do everything in their power to meet the emergency.

I can hardly believe that you intended to convey the impression that the Board of Health would run its department, in spite of the people and the financial condition of the Territory. The principal cut you propose, that of the Kalaupapa store, is, by your own evidence, not a saving to the Territory; after it is charged to your department, an equal amount appears in government realizations from the sale of goods. This conforms to the usual method of all governments in requiring the expenditures and receipts of all departments to be kept distinct.

Under these circumstances, you have forced me, at the last moment, to make changes in your appropriations, but from the start I have been of the opinion that this could best be done by yourselves.

Very respectfully,
GEO. R. CARTER,
Governor.

EDUCATION BOARD BELOW THE LIMIT

By the following letter from the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Governor, it will be seen that the educational department's estimates have met the prescribed limit with something to spare:

Department of Public Instruction,
Honolulu, H. I., March 28, 1904.

His Excellency George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I enclose you the figures which I have had prepared relative to the cuts in my department. I have made no cuts in the specific salaries, save my own, leaving that duty to the Legislature which itself arbitrarily fixed those salaries. I am informed that a portion of the Legislature is preparing a bill of its own and this will probably interfere with your bill. I have explained to you the basis of my cuts and have come within the yearly figures proposed by you. The non-pro-rata expenditures are marked with a tick. The proposed expenditures aggregate $342,882.67 which is $267.33 less than the amount of $343,150.00 mentioned in your communication of March 25. The figures have been carefully prepared and compared by Dr. Rodgers, secretary of the Department.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,
ALATAU T. ATKINSON,
Supt. of Public Instruction.

CONVENTION WILL BE HELD HERE APRIL 18TH

The Republican Central Committee at its meeting last evening changed both the place and the date of the Territorial convention to be held for the purposes of electing delegates to the Chicago convention. Honolulu is now given the preference over Hilo and the convention will be held Monday, April 18th, instead of Thursday the 21st.

At the meeting last night were present, Chairman Crabbe, Chas. Williams of Hamakua, H. C. Vida, Norman Watkins, J. H. Fisher, Treasurer Kepoikai, Senator Achi, W. H. Hoogs, Representative Lewis of Hilo, R. N. Boyd and A. J. Campbell.

At the opening of the meeting Chairman Crabbe called attention to the death of Secretary W. H. Coney, and Norman Watkins nominated W. H. Hoogs to the vacancy. Senator Achi objected to an election until after the convention, and then nominated E. C. Winston. The vote stood, Hoogs 13, Winston 3.

Senator Crabbe suggested that in view of the special session of the legislature a majority of the people wished the coming convention to be held in Honolulu, rather than in Hilo.

Senator Achi moved to postpone action until after the delegates had been elected, and their desires should then be consulted. The chair ruled the motion out of order and Mr. Campbell then moved to reconsider the action of the last meeting. This was done and then upon motion of Mr. Kepoikai the convention place was changed to Honolulu and at the suggestion of Mr. Williams the date was fixed at April 18th. This will permit the Hawaii delegates to come over on Saturday and return on the following Tuesday. The Maui and Kauai delegates are also better accommodated by the change. The resolution making the change included a specification that the action was taken because of the special session of the legislature.

J. H. Fisher reported for the committee which considered the amendments to the rules, suggested by John C. Lane and Norman Watkins. A substitute was presented, embodying both amendments which was unanimously adopted. This provides that proxies for the executive committee may be given to members of the central and district committees, or to members of the last Territorial convention. The old rule limited the giving of proxies to the members of the central committee. Both report and amendment were unanimously adopted. Chairman Crabbe appointed on a committee to draw up resolutions on the death of Secretary Coney, J. H. Fisher, W. C. Achi, and E. C. Winston.

ROBERTSON DISAGREES WITH JUDGE ROBINSON

(From Saturday's Daily.)

"The suggestions made by Judge Robinson for economizing in the Judiciary department are, in my opinion, absolutely wrong and ought to call forth prompt disapproval by the bar," said former Judge Robertson last evening.

"As to the matter of interpreters, I think all will concede that they should invariably be both competent and honest. In order to secure the services of such men it is necessary to furnish them with regular employment. No man with ability and self-respect will loaf about the Court House day after day on the chance of being employed as occasion may require, at the rate of five dollars per day of actual work, and compete with the incapable and unscrupulous who, unable to find profitable employment elsewhere, would be likely to be in the race for an interpreter's fee.

"Judge Robinson's next proposition is that it is incumbent upon every citizen to uphold the courts and to aid in the enforcing of the penal laws. That may be true, but in working it out the Judge would have a few citizens who are qualified jurors doing duty for the benefit of a large population, mostly alien, without pay or compensation.

"Is it not far more just to compel every resident, whether he be citizen or alien, to aid in the enforcement of the law by paying taxes out of which those who suffer the loss and inconvenience of jury duty may be at least partly compensated by the few dollars of jury fees which the law now allows?

"It would be poor consolation to the mechanic, the barber, the hackdriver or the other who depends on his daily earnings for the support of himself and his family, after serving a whole term as a juror in criminal cases, to be discharged with the thanks of the court and told that he has done his duty as a good citizen without pay.

"The converse of Governor Carter's position, that everyone who obtains any extra or special service or privilege from the Government should pay for it, is that everyone who is called upon to perform any extra or special work or services for the public good—such as jury duty—should be paid for it.

"Judge Robinson's third suggestion is that in civil cases each party should advance the full amount of jury fees for the day at the commencement of each day of the trial, instead of letting the matter remain in abeyance till the conclusion of the trial and then taxing the costs against the losing side.

"Such practice would certainly give the rich an undue advantage over the poor. Comparatively few of the litigants in our courts could afford to advance daily twenty-four dollars to cover jury fees. Very often it is all they can do to scrape together enough to retain a lawyer even though the law and justice may be on the poor man's side. It is no answer to say that he can get just as fair a trial at the hands of the judge as he can from a jury. Certain it is that it would be the rich man or corporation that would most frequently want to waive the jury. And the reason is that he would feel that he and his attorney would have more influence with the judge than with the jury. And I say this absolutely without any reflection on the personnel of our Circuit Court bench. But human nature will assert itself, and generally the poor man will prefer to trust his case to his peers in the jury box.

"Furthermore, the right of jury trial in common law cases is a fundamental one and is guaranteed by the Constitution. It is true that the Seventh Amendment has been held not to apply to trials in State courts, but it does apply to the Territories. It is not reasonable to require a man to waive such a right simply because somebody else considers that the substitute is just as good.

"I shall not speak of the political phase of the matter, but if the administration desires to cremate the Republican party in this Territory, it will adopt all of Judge Robinson's suggestions."

KUMALAE NOW DEMANDS A TRIAL BY THE HOUSE

Will Not Take His Seat Until He Has Been Vindicated---Mehuela Withdraws and Candidates Appear for His Place.

Representative Jonah Kumalae will not give the House of Representatives an opportunity to suspend him as has been threatened. He has told some of his friends in the House that he would not take his seat when the legislature convenes Wednesday, but intended instead to appear on the floor and demand a trial at the hands of his peers. Home Rulers have promised to support Kumalae in his demand for a trial, and he may be able to secure a majority of the Hawaiian members in favor of the investigation, if an attempt is made to suspend or expel him. Some of Kumalae's friends have advised him not to attempt to secure a vindication at the special session, as they say there will be no time for anything of the kind, but the Home Rule leader is insisting that if he doesn't get a vindication at the present session he will not be able to do so before the next campaign.

If Kumalae demands an investigation the House can give it to him or not as it chooses. The only section of the Organic Act dealing with such a matter is Section 27, which says: "That each House may punish its own members for disorderly behavior or neglect of duty, by censure, or by a two-thirds vote suspend or expel a member."

MEHEULA HAS WITHDRAWN.

Solomon Meheula has announced that he is not a candidate for clerk, as he does not wish to embarrass his friends in the House. There are a number of candidates who are willing to take the job instead. Charles Williams of Hamakua came down on the Kinau Saturday and is the candidate of the Hawaii members for Meheula's old job. W. J. Coelho of Maui is also willing to accept the responsibility of the clerkship, and Jesse Makainai, last session's assistant clerk, is anxious to fill his former chief's old shoes. The proposal to have one man act as clerk and stenographer has fallen through, and the biggest fight in the House will center around the election of the clerk.

In both the Senate and House there will be a decrease in the number of officials. The Senate will probably do entirely without interpreters, but it is doubtful if the reform can be carried through in the lower house. Chaplains also may be dispensed with, although one member suggests calling upon the pastors of the various churches to invoke the blessing without expense to the Territory.

HOME RULE LEGISLATORS WILL HOLD CAUCUS TODAY

(From Monday's daily.)

Home Rulers, Senators and Representatives, will hold a caucus at noon today to decide upon their program during the special session. Practically all the members of the legislature are in the city now, the remaining members having come on yesterday's steamer, so that today's caucus at headquarters will probably decide the course of the party during the special session. Senator Woods, elected as a Democrat, and F. W. Beckley, who since his election has worked for the Republican party, have both been invited to attend the caucus.

Senator John Brown came down from Hilo with five county bills in his pocket, drawn up by John U. Smith who was elected county attorney for East Hawaii at the late election, but it is doubtful if they even reach the introductory stage. Brown is anxious to show what he can do and told his constituents before leaving Hilo, that he would put the bills through the special session without any trouble. While it is possible that county bills will be presented in both the House and Senate it is equally as impossible that they will be given any further consideration than to be turned down by the Republican majorities in both houses. Even the Home Rulers have decided that they want nothing of county legislation at the special session, and the caucus today will very likely decide against the introduction of any such measure.

Nearly all of the members of the legislature are already here. The Senate will be short of members when it opens. Senator Cecil Brown went to Japan some time ago, but may get back on the Gaelic this week. Senator Baldwin of Maui will also not be able to come over until the session is under way. Senator Nakapaahu and Senator Wilcox will not arrive from Kauai until Wednesday morning. Senators Woods, Brown and Kaohi of Hawaii came over on the Kinau and Senator Kaiue of Maui arrived on the Claudine yesterday. Senator Dickey of Maui has been in Honolulu for some time.

The Kauai Representatives are not all here, and some of those on the Kona coast of Hawaii will not arrive until the Mauna Loa this week.

The legislature will probably meet at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, although the time is not specified in the call. There is considerable talk of a short session, as the members will draw only $200 for the session, no matter how long they stay here.

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BEFORE YOU START on a journey, procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This may save you much trouble and annoyance as it can not be bought on board the cars or steamship. For all forms of stomach and bowel troubles this remedy has no equal. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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Governor Carter has received notice that H. M. Hardinge, the United States weather bureau man, who is to establish a station in Hawaii will leave Texas for Honolulu the early part of May.

QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY

Precinct Club Members Are Qualified as Delegates.

At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee Saturday evening R. N. Boyd raised the question of the eligibility of a precinct resident, not a voter in the precinct to a seat as a delegate in the coming Territorial convention. Chairman Crabbe stated that the committee had previously ruled that persons could not be delegates from a precinct, unless a registered voter therein.

J. H. Fisher cited the new rules adopted since the ruling made by the Territorial committee, which he held, then being in the chair, permitted any member of a precinct club to be a delegate from the precinct where he had enrolled.

The rules which were adopted after the recent county convention, where the question arose originally, apparently does not limit the election of delegates to registered voters in the precinct, there being no limitation to the right to enroll in the precinct club.

The rules laid down for the government of primaries on this point are as follows:

Sec. 14. No member of a precinct club shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless his name shall have been enrolled in the club. The rolls shall be open for the registration of precinct voters up to three days before all primary elections, at which time they shall close; public notice shall be given at least three times in one or more English or Hawaiian papers or by posters three days previous that the rolls are open and may be signed at some designated time and place within such precinct. Any member of a precinct club upon removing from the precinct may after acquiring a thirty days' bona fide residence in another precinct obtain from the secretary of the precinct obtain from the secretary of the precinct where he was last enrolled a certificate of transfer which will entitle him to become a member of the precinct club wherein he has acquired such bona fide residence.

Sec. 15. Nominations for members of the district committee and delegates to the County and Territorial conventions shall not be received and placed upon the primary ballots unless made at meetings held for such purpose, and no person shall be nominated unless he shall have enrolled his name in the precinct club prior to the placing of his name as nominee.

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STOMACH ON FIRE

ONLY A SKELETON CROUCHING BY A STOVE.

Mrs. Doherty Has an Extraordinary Experience and Undergoes a Marvelous Change.

Mrs. E. Doherty, of No. 115 Coates street, Moberly, Mo., is today a picture of robust health, and yet five years ago, she barely escaped death from progressive emaciation. To a reporter she told the following story:

"In 1896 I began to have distressing attacks of indigestion that continued for two years. My stomach was constantly sore and burned as if it was on fire. It became finally so delicate that it would not retain even plain water. My inability to take food reduced my weight to ninety-eight pounds, and faintness and dizziness kept me in bed most of the time. I was really starving to death and besides I was extremely nervous. The doctor was perplexed. He gave me tonics which did me no good, and prescribed exercise which I was too weak to attempt.

"One day when I was so faint and chilled that I could do nothing but crouch down on the floor by the fire, my father brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I found on trial that they would stay on my stomach unlike everything else. I really felt better after three doses and I kept on using them. Food began to taste well and to stay down. The pain and the burning in the pit of my stomach lessened and at last went away altogether. My weight began to increase until it reached 165 pounds and my neighbors, who were convinced that I was wasting to death before, were astonished at the change. I resumed my housework and have hardly had occasion to call a doctor since. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several friends, and I say to the pale, thin ones particularly: If you want to get strong and well take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

These pills cure stomach trouble by their tonic action, building up the digestive organs and enabling them to do the work that nature intended them to do. They are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. A diet book giving useful information will be sent free on request.

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : APRIL 5

THIBET.

Thibet is nominally a part of China and is the seat of the Buddhist religion, a sort of geographical monastery set far away from beaten tracts and for centuries held inviolate in the defence given it by man and nature. As such it might remain for a long time to come but for the ambition of Russia and the precaution of England. It is not a place to covet for its known wealth; it could never be made a rich province unless it should turn out to be a land of precious metals easily mined; but its location is such that both Russia and England, in their march of empire, could find abundant use for it.

Situated on the northeastern border of India, Thibet would, under British influence or control, act as a buffer State, a part successfully performed by Afghanistan on another section of the frontier. In Russian hands Thibet would plant the enemy's flag at the base of the Himalayas and become a center of mischievous intrigue among the border tribes of India. Several years ago the Czar entered into a secret treaty with the Grand Lama which has troubled the English; but not until the Russo-Japanese war approached did the British government feel that it could interfere without bringing on a war.

Its action was taken as soon as Russia's attention became riveted on the Japanese. Then the Indian Viceroy started a column of troops for Lhasa, intending to establish an English resident there and to gradually bring Thibet within the British sphere of influence. It is this column which lately met the mountaineers in battle. Russia has protested but the column moves on and if the Japanese win over on the Asiatic shore the British are likely to make Thibet an appanage of the crown.

Then India will be reasonably safe. Nearly surrounded on the land by neutral ground, which her policy can, on occasion, control, India will run small chance of having the Cossack for a neighbor. Measured by these possibilities the extent of England's interest in the triumph of Japan becomes far-reaching. What to her is the open door, even, beside the integrity of those vast possessions which have so enriched her?

◆

THE TWO PER CENT ASSESSMENT.

It will be unfortunate for the Republican party of Hawaii to adopt any of the methods of political assessment which have been rejected by the national managers and have been denounced by Theodore Roosevelt. The civil service reform agitation of twenty and more years ago was directed against many abuses of political power, among them the levying of a campaign fund by means of a two per cent assessment of official salaries. Mr. Roosevelt's earlier reputation as a reformer was made in a fight against this practice and he and others succeeded in getting Congress to pass a law which protects all Federal employes from campaign requisitions of any kind—requisitions which Mr. Roosevelt did not hesitate to denounce as blackmail.

It is urged in extenuation of the two per cent call now being mailed around that the cost of running the party has hitherto fallen upon business men and that the latter think the direct official beneficiaries of the party should take on the burden. True, the planters and merchants have had much to complain of, but that is measurably due to the extravagant and unnecessary demands made upon them by men who wasted their contributions. At the first Territorial election nearly all the Home Rule expenses were borne by the Republican Territorial Central Committee in that money in blocks was given to a treacherous politician who passed it on to the enemy in return for promises of individual support in case the enemy won. The bargain was carried out to the letter. Money actually used for the Republican party in 1900 would not have been felt by the givers. There was great waste in subsequent canvasses; but if the Territorial Central Committee could devise a plan to avoid this in future it would need no more money, we think, than the Republican merchants and planters are willing to give. The Home Rulers, even when they had no funds, did pretty well and the prospect of an empty strong box does not deter their preparations now. On a pinch could not the Republicans also fight for principle without first looking to see how much there is in the till?

In any event the two per cent scheme should go no further. It is contrary to public policy, recent party tradition and to the Federal Civil Service law.

◆

The movement which has resulted in the organization of a Board of Trade in Hilo and a Civic Federation in Wailuku can only be productive of good for Hawaii. Heretofore the various business organizations in Honolulu have borne the brunt of the campaign in Washington and at home for measures from which the entire Territory derived a benefit. Petitions with the added weight of organized influence from Hawaii and Maui will naturally impress Congress more than resolutions coming from Honolulu alone, even though they might voice the wishes of all the islands.

◆

A church collection of [illegible] in one day doesn't look much like hard times in Hawaii.

HOW TO COMPEL LOW FARES.

Judging from what is said to the Advertiser about the need of low fares to make the tourist propaganda a success, there is a large part of this community which is ready to support a combination to give the bulk of the Honolulu ocean traffic to any steamship line which will bring fares down to the basis which is enjoyed by competing winter resorts.

Joint action of this kind to compel a concession to the public is not without precedent. Former residents of Southern California will easily recall how it was employed to give Los Angeles the lead over the then competing city of San Diego. During the boom of 1886-88, San Diego, which enjoyed a direct railway service from the East, branching off at Colton from the Santa Fe's Los Angeles line, had a growth of 750 per cent as against a Los Angeles growth of 512 per cent. There came a storm which washed out the Santa Fe line between its junction with the Los Angeles road, and a place called Oceanside near San Diego, thus stopping the rush to San Diego and turning it to Los Angeles. Upon this the Los Angeles business men got together and talked to the Santa Fe company in this way: "We want you to abandon the direct line to San Diego and build one from here to that all tourists bound for San Diego will have to come to Los Angeles first. If you will do this, your road will continue to share our trade. If not, the trade will all go to your competitor, the Southern Pacific. As for the San Diego business you can lose nothing, as your line is the only one to reach that port and the people will have to deal with you whether they like you or not." The Santa Fe demurred at first and then surrendered. The washout was left unrepaired and a coast line was built. All visitors to Southern California went perforce to Los Angeles and most of them were kept there. The growth of San Diego stopped and soon the city began to lose in population.

The point of this story is that a city which enjoys competing railroad or steamship lines can play one line against the other, and get any reasonable favor which either has the power to grant.

◆

MAKE UNCLE PAY.

It is understood that word has come from Washington for the Territorial authorities to receive the Chinese Prince in state; but we do not hear that the Federal Treasury has agreed to foot the bills. State functions cost money and the Hawaiian taxpayers are getting too poor, almost, to entertain an idea, least of all a Prince of the royal blood.

Perhaps there is something left in the festivity fund, though no such fund exists in any other American Territory and one should not be accommodated here. The dinner appropriation is one of the bequests of the monarchy, the natural adjunct of an independent State but not of a subsidiary political body like Hawaii. This Territory should receive no guests on its own account and if it is desirable to have it act as an outpost of American hospitality, receiving for Uncle Sam, then the latter should keep it in mess money. A festivity fund provided by Congress for the use, as directed from Washington, of the Governor of Hawaii, might often bring good results: but by the Lord Harry the taxpayers of Hawaii are not going to dine and wine Uncle Sam's visitors until they are a long sight surer than they are now of being able to feed themselves.

◆

THE LAND COURT.

There are other things of less public necessity, which can be dispensed with in the Territorial plan of economy better than the Torrens land court.

Titles to land in Hawaii are in unsettled state. Purchasers of real estate are required to trace back through years of changes and descriptions of metes and bounds of uncertain accuracy, and designated by Hawaiian names which in all cases have not been carried down to the present day. Weeks are often required in the searching of records, and a title under the old system is not only expensive but litigation does not always end with the passing of the deed. Hawaii has more need of a system such as the Torrens land registration than probably any other state or territory.

Eventually the land court will straighten all the real estate tangles in the islands, and with the Torrens system better understood, the process will be one of only a few years. If economy requires a reduction of expenses in that particular court, there is no reason why this cannot be done. Probably the court could be continued in mere skeleton shape, with only a judge and clerk, and if need be these could be made fee rather than salaried officials. In a measure the court is self supporting now, applicants for registration paying a fee for the service, which becomes a government realization. Rather than see the law repealed and thus unloading the work which it may again take years to accomplish, the court might be put entirely on the fee basis for a limited period and be maintained at a minimum expense to the taxpayers. A few titles have already been registered under the provision of the Torrens act and the Territory is under a moral if not a legal obligation to maintain them. To appeal the law now would certainly be a backward step.

◆

In a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor United States Consul General Alban G. Snyder at Bogota, Colombia, writes of the manufacture of Panama hats. He says these hats are made on solid wooden blocks by from two to four persons, generally women, sitting opposite to each other and working steadily. Four women can make an average quality hat in six or seven days, whereas a fine one requires from three to six weeks. The consul states that an expert hatter cannot make as good a hat in the dry summer weather as during the rainy season. These hatters work every day from early in the morning, wasting very little time in eating and often carrying on their work by candlelight. This is done so as to finish in time for market day, for the loss of an hour may mean the loss of a market day.

RUSSIA'S COAL RESOURCES.

The London Financial News declares that it is too often assumed that because Russia is largely a wood-burning country and a considerable importer of British coal her own coal supplies are insignificant. A greater mistake could not be made. If her economic development had depended on wood fuel or oil it could never have reached its present proportions; and, although progress is slow in Russia, when compared with England, America or Germany, it cannot be denied that she has made great strides, from a commercial point of view, within the last twenty-five years—strides that have only become possible by the rapid exploitation of her unquestionable mineral wealth. The native coal may not always be of high quality, but it has sufficed for industrial expansion remarkable alike in extent and character. In 1877 the coal output of European Russia was no more than 1,774,193 tons; twenty years later the production had risen to 12,032,258 tons, and there has been a noteworthy annual increase since then, the total figures for all the centers in 1901 having equaled 16,270,000 tons. Added to this, the Asiatic dominions of the Czar have been brought into closer touch with Russia proper by means of the railway, and it is stated that in Siberia, as in the Ural region, vast coal reserves have thus been rendered available. The Eskibastus district, to the south of Omsk, is estimated to contain 200,000,000,000 poods, or over 3,000,000,000 tons, while the reserves in the Ural mountains are inexhaustible in quantity. It is true this coal has a high percentage of ash and sulphur, but it is used very largely for railway and navigation purposes in European Russia, and, we may be certain, has also found its way farther east. Again, in the Donetz basin the coal resources are such as to preclude the possibility of famine, the yield being about 11,500,000 tons both in 1900 and 1901. There are supplies in this district alone sufficient to last for eight hundred years at the present rate of production, which progresses at something like 1,000,000 poods per annum. Then there are the Dombrovski fields in Poland, which cover an immense area, and, although the quality of this coal is also rather inferior, it makes up in output for its deficiencies, the quantity dispatched by land carriage in 1901 being 2,818,760 tons. It will thus be seen that, while quite a young industry, coal mining is carried on very extensively in Russia; that the production, already large, is constantly increasing, atoning in size for defects of quality, and that, other things being equal, the empire can well afford, in the matter of its coal supplies, to depend upon its own internal resources.

◆

A CHANCE FOR ECONOMY.

The Legislature meets tomorrow, called in special session by the Governor for the express purpose of reducing the Territorial expenses to an amount not in excess of the Territorial income.

The general sentiment of the business portion of the community has been against calling this session, on the ground, based on the past, that the expenses of the Legislature would be greater than the reductions in Territorial outlay would amount to. The need of the most rigid economy on the part of the Legislature in its expenses is therefore necessary if it would regain the confidence which was lost by the occurrences of the last session.

The major portion of the expenses then and nearly or quite all of the alleged graft, was in connection with the translating, printing and proof-reading work. The Committee on Printing, etc., sent around to the various establishments to get their figures for doing the work of printing only. That is to say they did not want figures for the proof-reading or translation and they would give no guarantee that the work or any portion of it would go to the office making the lowest figure. Under such conditions asking for figures was sheer nonsense as no business concern would think of getting down to bed rock unless they were assured of getting the work in event of their figures entitling them to it.

If the present Legislature means business from a business standpoint; if it means economy from a business standpoint; if it mean honesty and wishes to prove that it means it, the Legislature will call for tenders from every printing establishment in the city of sufficient capacity to assure the work being done promptly and properly. It will call for SEALED TENDERS to be opened at a stated time in the presence of the bidders and it will guarantee to such bidders that the work will go to the lowest one, exacting a bond if necessary for the prompt and faithful performance of the work. The tenders should be made to include proof-reading and translation if the Legislature is going to publish in English and Hawaiian as heretofore.

It is doubtful if this business method will meet with the hearty approval of some of the legislators as it does away with all chance of graft or favoritism and gets down to the cold-blooded business principle of the most goods for the least money. This is the principle that Governor Carter is working on however and this is the principle the taxpayers are asking for and have a right to expect from the Legislature.

Will there be a majority that will stand for it or shall we have another session of public office for private gain?

◆

When Prince Pu Lan arrives in Honolulu Chinese residents will have an opportunity rarely allowed them. In their own country they are seldom permitted the privilege of gazing upon the features of one so exalted. In Republican Hawaii the Chinese may look upon the Prince without fear or favor.

◆

The House may find Kumalae as innocent as a new born babe but it won't save him from the hands of the court and trial jury even though the legislature may be, as Testa says, above and beyond its own creation—the grand jury.

◆

If Senator John Brown is wise he will keep his county bills just where they now are—in his pocket.

◆

Better men than Kumalae have demanded an "investigation" and were sorry for it afterward.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

Oahu rarely has an earthquake. It is many years since the last disturbance of that kind occurred and then no harm was done. Though tradition goes back among the natives more than a thousand years there is not one of a seismic convulsion here. On the island of Hawaii a sharp shock is now and then felt, one due to the presence of an active volcano which, when it takes in fuel or starts its vast machinery, causes the earth about it to tremble. The movement, when it comes, is much less alarming than the ordinary temblor in California. There the earth sways back and forth as if some Titan had grasped it and was trying to hurl it, now this way and now that, into the depths of space. Here, the effect is that of a thrill, a mere nervous shiver, which passes in a second or two and hardly disturbs the pictures on the wall.

The causes of difference are readily guessed. California has no vent for imprisoned gases except such as it makes by opening, through seismic energy, a million tiny cracks in the soil. Just after an earthquake there one smells sulphur as he does near the crater of Kilauea. The odor pervades the air over the whole affected district. Here, with the chimneys of Kilauea and Mauna Loa always open—or if not open to be easily cleared by pressure from below—the gases have little trouble in reaching the surface. They expand and the volcano, being the place of least resistance, lets them out. It would be well for California with its vast underlying strata of oil and natural gas if Shasta and Mount Whitney were active; and it is not unlikely that the splitting of the Golden Gate, which geologists attribute to an earthquake occurring within three or four hundred years past, was a sequence of the sudden extinction of volcanic fires. That there may never be such a basic change in the seismological conditions of Hawaii is the best wish any friend of the Territory could have for it. Fortunately, for tens of thousands of years there has been no deviation from the rule which brought forth a new volcano, from the bottom of the sea whenever the last of the old ones became or was becoming extinct. Volcanoes lived and died in turn on Kauai, Oahu, Molokai and Maui and one is slowly dying on Hawaii. Geologists look forward to the creation of another southeast of the big island.

◆

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Education, is confined to his house with the grip.

It is reported as probable that Judge Kalua will run for the Legislature in November.

Detectives McDuffie and Renear departed yesterday afternoon on the 3:15 train for Waialua to raid a Japanese okolehao still.

The wedding of Miss Minnie K. Akina and P. C. Buzzell took place on Saturday evening at Kaimuki, the Rev. W. D. Westervelt officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Akina and was educated at Kamehameha School for Girls. Mr. Akina was the former speaker of the House of Representatives. The bridegroom is the local representative of the Singer Manufacturing Co.

A. O. Richards appeared in Police Court yesterday to answer to a charge of embezzlement preferred by G. W. Schoenning. The evidence showed that Schoenning had given Richards a watch as security for a loan. Recently Schoenning wanted the watch but did not have the money to redeem it. Richards refused to return the watch until the money was paid and Schoenning had him arrested. Richards was discharged by Judge Lindsay.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequaled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Treasury receipts for March amounted to $109,794.25, while warrants were issued aggregating $234,478.85.

The new government stamped envelopes are marked "Return to Honolulu, County of Oahu, Hawaii."

Sheriff J. H. Coney has bought the Garden Isle newspaper interest of M. F. Prosser and been made president of the company.

Richard H. Trent, lately connected with the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., has set up as a commission merchant on his own account.

Lieut. Com. Hugh Rodman has reported for duty as executive officer of the cruiser New Orleans. His address is Cavite, Philippines.

More horses are said to be in training at Kapiolani park for the 11th of June meeting than have ever been at this season in former years.

U. S. Marshal Hendry, who has been confined to his room in the Alexander Young Hotel since Wednesday, was reported yesterday as coming round nicely.

A whale's cub drifted ashore, dead, on the beach between Punaluu and Hauula, Oahu. The natives cooked and ate its meat, finding it excellent, and tried out a quantity of oil from the blubber.

Treasurer Kepoikai has submitted the license tax provision of the defunct County Act to Governor Carter for consideration as one of the financial measures for the special session of the Legislature. He figures it ought to yield $100,000 or so of annual revenue.

At the instance of an inquiry made by Collector Stackable, the U. S. Treasury department rules that all sake imported here must have the customs seal stamped on the tub before it can be removed. As the tubs are encased in matting, the rule will cause a good deal of work. Until now the local custom house has followed San Francisco's example in not stamping sake tubs the same as wine kegs.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Mrs. Julian Monsarrat arrived in the Kinau to visit her mother, Mrs. Coney.

A fine cow from Moanalua was presented by Hon. S. M. Damon to the Chinese hospital last Thursday.

U. S. Marshal Hendry, though still finding some difficulty in marshaling his breathing functions, was at his office again yesterday.

Henry E. Highton has, it is reported, received the endorsement of Samuel Parker, Republican National Committeeman, for appointment to the Supreme Court.

Governor Carter has decided against introducing a license tax bill at the special session. One of the objections to the measure is that it was about the most unpopular feature of the County Act.

Bernard H. Kelekolio, popularly known as "the boy orator of Kalihi," yesterday offered to resign his position as messenger and janitor in the Secretary's office if the sacrifice was essential to the policy of economy, only begging that he might receive a fair notice if he had to go, as he depended for bread and butter for his wife and himself on the office. Secretary Atkinson, in a kindly reply to Kelekolio's letter, assured him that his services were indispensable and his office a "necessary expense" under the Organic Act.

W. S. Fleming has returned from Wailuku, where he represented the Attorney General's department at the Second Circuit Court term. Several criminal cases had to go over to next term on account of a ruling by Judge Kalua that jurors once called on special venires and excused could not again be called during the term. There are 150 jurors on the Second Circuit's jury list for the year and the entire number had been summoned on the first panel and special venires, which, according to the court's ruling, exhausted the list for service at this term.

The O. P. Echo, edited and issued in manuscript by Jean Sabate, has again appeared, with the date April 1. It contains a long leader, with subdivisions, on "Reforming Prisoners," another editorial being on "The Grand Jury," which the writer condemns. "Oahu Prison Sketches," "In the Library," a poem; "Only a Convict," and a lot of more or less humorous paragraphs make up the rest of the four-page paper. The penmanship is extremely neat, denoting an amount of pains to which the average man would prefer doing time in the quarries.

(From Monday's Daily.)

There has been considerable rain in the Kauai mountains during the past week.

An insane Chinaman from Lahaina was brought to Honolulu yesterday on the Claudine for commitment to the Insane Asylum.

General repairs are being made to the old postoffice building. The structure is being refloored throughout and a few other minor improvements are being made.

Editor Robertson, of the Maui News who arrived yesterday from Wailuku, says that Wailuku is enjoying a season of prosperity, and there are great hopes for the town.

The Republican Club of the Fourth Precinct, Fourth District, will meet at San Antonio Hall at 7:30 o'clock on April 6th, for the purpose of nominating delegates for the primary election of the 9th inst.

Harry Mossman, clerk to the Deputy High Sheriff, returned from Kauai yesterday in the steamer W. G. Hall. He had expected to remain on the Garden Isle for two weeks, but owing to the cloudy condition of the atmosphere decided to return to Honolulu. He will spend the remainder of his vacation at Waialua.

Professor Perkins received a letter from Professor Koebele on the last mail, saying that he is still engaged in the hunt for leaf-hopper parasites in California. Professor Koebele has discovered one particular species of parasite in that state which he is anxious to introduce in Hawaii. He will continue his work there up to the time of his departure for Australia, and will probably remain in Honolulu only for the few hours that the steamer is in port.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula, with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." MRS. J. H. JONES, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every descrition made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 4, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$1,000,000	100	....	305
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19½	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	....	110
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	20½	....
Honomu	750,000	100	....	100
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	....	14
Haiku	500,000	100	....	
Kahuku	500,000	20	....	18¼
Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	....	7
Kipahulu	160,000	100	....	40
Koloa	500,000	100	....	....
McBryde Sug Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	2	....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	80	....
Onomea	1,000,000	20	24	....
Ookala	500,000	20	....	....
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	....	7
Olowalu	150,000	100	....	....
Paauhau SugPlanCo.	5,000,000	50	....	....
Pacific	500,000	100	....	....
Paia	750,000	100	....	....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	....	....
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	....	80
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	37½	41
Wailuku	700,000	100	....	275
Waimanalo	252,000	100	....	160
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	....	....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	....
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd	....	....	....	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., C	1,000,000	100	....	82
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	....	8¼
O. R. & L. Co	4,000,000	100	....	80
Hilo R. R Co	1,000,000	20	....	....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)	....	....	....	....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	104	....
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.	....	....	100	....
O R. & L. Co.	....	....	103¾	....
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	[illegible]	....
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100
Kahuku 6 p. c.	....	....	....	....
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	....	....	....	100

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Twenty-five Kihei, $6.50; 180 Hawaiian Sugar, $21.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Mar. Apr.	BAROM. 9 a.m.	BAROM. 3 p.m.	THERM. Min	THERM. Max	Rainfall to 9 a.m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
S	26	29.92	29.86	58	74	.00	74	4	NE	1-0
S	27	[illegible]	29.86	60	77	.00	75	0-7	SW	1-0
M	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	62	79	.00	75	0-8	SW	0
T	29	30.05	29.99	68	74	.02	91	3-10	NE	0
W	30	30.00	29.92	67	80	.43	[illegible]	7-0	SW	0
T	31	29.97	29.97	67	79	.01	81	8	*	1-0
F	1	30.01	29.96	71	76	.04	80	5-10	NE	1-0

* SW-NE.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	Apr.	High Tide Large.	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
		p.m.	Ft.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.			Rise
M	4	7.00	1.8	6.07	[illegible]	0.50	5.50	6.16	10.44
T	5	7.56	1.6	6.56	12.44	1.51	5.49	6.16	11.36
W	6	8.58	1.5	[illegible]	1.35	3.12	5.49	6.16	a.m.
T	7	10.00	1.4	9.38	2.47	4.26	5.48	6.17	0.25
					a.m.	p.m.			
F	8	11.00	1.4	11.10	5.27	4.07	5.47	6.17	1.10
				p.m.					
S	9	11.54	1.4	12.15	[illegible]	5.2	5.46	6.17	1.54
S	10	....	....	1.10	6.44	6.20	5.45	[illegible]	2.34
		a.m.							
M	11	[illegible]	1.3	1.38	7.18	7.18	5.44	6.18	3.11

Last quarter of the moon April 7th.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

NEW TERM IS OPENED

Murder Cases Are Set for Various Dates.

Judge De Bolt, presiding, opened the April term of the First Circuit Court yesterday morning, delivering his charge to the grand jury and calling the calendar of criminal cases.

Before charging the grand jury, Judge De Bolt expressed his opinion on the question of pay of jurors. He hoped a system of requiring jurors to serve without pay would never be adopted here. It was his belief that three dollars a day, instead of two as now, would be the correct compensation for a citizen doing jury service. In civil cases the jury fees ought to be charged up in costs to the losing party, and in criminal cases added to the penalty when a conviction resulted.

SETTING OF CASES.

The case of Edward M. Jones, murder, was set for trial on Monday, May 2. Osumi, murder, comes up today. Yoshikawa Dengiro, murder, is continued until the 18th inst. Man Chong, murder, is set for Monday next.

M. G. Silva, Sunday liquor selling, will be called today.

The Territory's case against W. H. Wright, former Treasurer, for embezzlement of public money, once more goes over a term. Five charges of embezzlement against B. H. Wright are also continued for the term, awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court on preliminary points.

The House vouchers cases—conspiracy against Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae, gross cheat against Solomon Meheula and gross cheat against Enoch Johnson—were set for the 20th inst.

Other cases were tentatively set for different dates.

BEFORE OTHER JUDGES.

Judge Gear, after hearing argument by Mr. Lewis for plaintiff and Mr. Ballou in person, denied the motion for a nonsuit in the injunction suit of Sidney M. Ballou vs. Mutual Telephone Company.

Judge Robinson was engaged yesterday in hearing the injunction suit of C. Desky vs. C. W. Booth, to prevent foreclosure and to reform mortgage. Cathcart & Milverton and J. G. Pratt for plaintiff; J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot for defendant. The hearing will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

Notice was posted yesterday by Clerk Simonton that at 10 a. m. today Judge Robinson would call even-numbered cases on the calendar, from 152 to 250 both inclusive. These are civil cases.

Judge Gear will call the odd-numbered cases on the civil calendar tomorrow morning.

NELSON SUIT DROPPED.

Georgia Mabry Nelson has discontinued her bill for maintenance against Frank D. Nelson, who consents to pay costs of suit. This is the end of the proceedings under which the respondent was arrested on a writ of ne exeat republica as he was about to leave the Territory in an outgoing steamer. The complainant found, in the first instance, that she and her husband had not lived together in Hawaii long enough to entitle either of them to a divorce, and therefore had recourse to the suit of maintenance.

GUARDIAN RELEASED.

Releases of guardianship executed by Charles O. Berger, Hilda Berger and Olga Berger to Martha Berger have been filed by Holmes & Stanley, attorneys. Each of the minors had come of age and obtained a satisfactory accounting from the guardian. Olga Berger is now Sister Olga of the Cross. The releases were executed before a notary public of Alameda county, California.

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MAY MEET TOGETHER

A Joint Caucus of Both Parties Possible.

Home Rule and Republican members of the Legislature will hold caucuses today, and there may be a joint caucus of both houses before the opening of the special session tomorrow morning.

The organization of the two houses is still a matter somewhat in doubt, although it is almost certain that Beckley will be speaker of the House, and Senator Crabbe will of course preside over the sessions of the Senate. For clerk in the Senate, William Savidge will be elected without opposition. It is doubtful whether there will be any other officials than a clerk and a sergeant-at-arms in the Senate, as the Senators generally favor doing without interpreters or adding to the expenses of the special session.

In the House the fight is over the clerkship, with Meheula out of the race. Charles Williams of Hamakua and former Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd are after the job as Republicans, while John Wise is assured of the support of the Home Rulers. Both Williams and Boyd also hope to pull Home Rule votes in case of a three-cornered contest. Another plan which is favored by some of the Republicans is to consolidate the clerkship with the shorthand clerk and offer the position to G. P. Thielen, thus saving the salary of an extra official. There has been talk of cutting out all the officers in the House but clerk and sergeant-at-arms, but the natives object to that plan. Instead, as a means of proving their agreement with the general plan of economy, they want to elect the full set of officers at reduced salaries. This plan will probably be followed.

The Home Rule caucus has been called for this morning, and a plan of action about as outlined in yesterday's Advertiser will probably be decided upon. The Republicans will also caucus this evening, and an attempt is being made to bring about a meeting of the entire Legislature, both Republicans and Home Rulers.

The Legislature will not, so prominent members say, adopt the recommendations for appropriations in a lump sum. There is considerable opposition to such procedure on the ground that it allows too much opportunity for abuses in leaving such wide discretionary power to the department heads. On the other hand, in view of the reduced scale of expenses upon which the government must be conducted, the legislators appear to be willing to allow a lump sum, not specifically apportioned, for each department, in order to meet any emergencies.

HOME RULE VIEW.

"The Home Rulers are in with the Governor for economy," said Senator Kalauokalani, after the Home Rule caucus yesterday morning. "We did not come to any conclusion this morning because some of our members were not on hand, and another caucus will be held tomorrow morning.

"I believe that we should make the session just as short as possible. This is no time to do politics. There won't be any county bills introduced if I can prevent it. While we might all want county government, this session cannot be wasted in considering such matters. Of course individual members may introduce county bills, but the Home Rulers as a party will not work for it. We don't intend to do party politics at this special session and only want to help the Governor economize."

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FRENCH SAILOR FALLS TO DEATH

A sailor on the French bark Asnieres was killed last night about 11:30 by falling through the main hatch to the intermediate hold. The body was taken to the morgue and an inquest will probably be held today.

The man is reported to have come aboard quite drunk about the hour mentioned, and instead of going to the forecastle to his bunk, he is reported to have curled up on the hatch planks close to the opening. In some way he rolled over and plunged into the depths of the ship. When found he was dead.

The racing horse Cyclone was brought to Honolulu from Maui on Sunday to go into training at Kapiolani Park.

◆

TRIED TO BURN POSTMASTER'S HOME

What appears to have been an incendiary attempt to set fire to the residence of Postmaster J. Mort Oat in Piikoi street yesterday afternoon caused considerable talk about town.

Beneath the house an oil bottle and some saturated things were found, the latter half burned. The matter was promptly reported to the police and a watch was set last night.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH IS WITHOUT A HEAD

Governor Carter Accepts Dr. Cooper's Resignation as President---Board Advises Him to Retain His Membership.

Dr. Cooper's resignation as president of the Board of Health, which like that of every departmental head was placed without date in the Governor's hands when he was appointed, was accepted by Governor Carter yesterday afternoon. This happened after the Governor had received from Dr. Cooper a letter replying to his communication to the president and members of the Board printed in the Sunday Advertiser. In this letter Dr. Cooper stated that the communication just mentioned would be considered at a meeting of the Board to be held at 3 p. m. yesterday.

The situation is now peculiar. At the meeting yesterday afternoon, attended by all the members except the Attorney General, it was the unanimous sentiment that Dr. Cooper's treatment by Governor Carter was unfair and uncalled for. The other members not only made no move toward resigning their seats, but they strongly urged Dr. Cooper to retain his membership, which he holds by commission from Governor Dole. When his resignation as president was put into effect by Governor Carter, he had not yet received his commission for the office, it having been in abeyance pending confirmation by the Senate. This fact of itself was taken by the Board as making the Governor's action appear so much the more abrupt.

Dr. Cooper had not given a decided answer to his colleagues about retaining his membership when the meeting adjourned.

It was an executive session, but an Advertiser reporter who returned to the place of meeting by appointment with Dr. Mays was invited to be present some time before the close. In the meantime Dr. Mays had submitted a written statement of the Board's position to his colleagues, by whom it was approved and permitted for publication. This document is printed herewith and contains the substance of much that was stated at the meeting in presence of the reporter.

Dr. Cooper mentioned, with regard to the general desire that he remain on the Board as a member, that for some time past he had contemplated retiring, yet in view of the unanimous confidence in him expressed by his colleagues he doubted if it was proper for him to resign while they were all under fire together. When the disposition to adjourn became manifest, Dr. Cooper reminded the members that he would not be their presiding officer at next meeting.

The response to this reminder was a unanimous vote of thanks to the retiring president, recognizing his ability and courtesy as such and his great services to the Board and the community. Dr. Cooper, replying briefly, mentioned with satisfaction the work accomplished in organizing the city sanitary service and the starting of new buildings for the Insane Asylum.

Dr. Mays remarked on the fact that the Board fed and cared for 1200 sick people on Molokai, besides having charge of the Insane Asylum and its inmates, and remarks were general around the table that the Board had made greater reductions than most of the other departments. **The Board of** Education was specially mentioned as having made no reduction of specific salaries other than the voluntary one of its head.

Those present at the meeting were Dr. C. B. Cooper, Fred. C. Smith, Mark P. Robinson, Dr. W. H. Mays, John C. Lane and E. C. Winston.

As the situation exists the Board of Health is without an executive head and none can be appointed from outside of the membership, which is limited by statute to two physicians, four laymen and the Attorney General ex-officio. With regard to the president's office, one of the things mentioned yesterday was that the law does not require the president to give his full time to the duties of the office. Dr. Cooper stated that he had regularly devoted four hours a day to the business of the Board. Stress was laid by members on the fact that the president was performing the duties of the former executive officer at the same salary, so that no increase of expense ensued when the president's office was made a salaried one.

The correspondence between Governor Carter and Dr. Cooper, following that already published in this paper, together with Dr. Mays' statement, is given below:

DR. MAYS'S STATEMENT.

In view of the financial stress, the Board of Health set to work in a most loyal spirit to reduce its estimates down to the figure mentioned by Governor Carter, and has come within a few thousand dollars of doing so. If the item of $28,000 for the Kalaupapa store had been omitted, as the Board advised, our estimates would have reached below the proposed limit. The money for the upkeep of the Kalaupapa store is in no sense an asset of the Health Department. It is handed us by the Government, passed on to the store, and returned by the store to the Government. A gives money to B, B turns it over to C, and C hands it back to A again. What has this to do with the running expenses of the Health Department? The fact is, this idea of the Government conducting a general merchandise store is wrong. It should be dropped, and some merchant allowed to start a store there to stand on its own bottom.

The Legislative appropriation for the Health Department for the twelve months is $410,000. Deducting the Kalaupapa store item it is only $382,000. This amount has been reduced 45 per cent; for instance, a straight cut of about 20 per cent has been made in the salary of every employee. With this we have so managed that both the Government Physicians and the Free Dispensary have been retained. I have been strongly opposed to lopping off the Government Physicians, who, for what is often a trifling pittance from this Board, attend to the destitute sick throughout the Islands. The natives, as a rule, are poor, living from hand to mouth, and to leave them without medical help seems to me almost a criminal proposition. So with the Free Dispensary here in town. With the hospitals all closed against them, what are the destitute poor to do? At the Dispensary they can get medical advice and medicine free.

In my opinion we do not go far enough in fulfilling our duties towards the aborigines of these Islands, whom, it is no exaggeration to say, we have supplanted. In the Great West, the Federal Government began thirty years ago to issue regular rations and blankets to the Indians, whose lands and hunting-grounds our people had taken possession of. It is part of the White Man's Burden that our nation has righteously borne and is still bearing. To some extent the same obligation is owing here to the people whose country we have taken. Shall we then entertain the proposition to deprive them even of medical aid when sick and dying? I feel certain that this Board will never consent to the abolition of either of these two institutions.

The Health Department has cut its estimates 45 per cent. What have other Departments done? Which Department is most entitled to "point with pride," as the phrase goes, to its zeal in the work of retrenchment? The Board of Education, which receives a larger appropriation than we do, has made a reduction of about 19 per cent. The Treasury Department has cut about 32 per cent. The Judiciary Department 25 per cent. The Police Department 21 per cent. The Attorney General's Department 5 per cent. The Fire Department 43 per cent. In mentioning these reductions, no reflections are intended of course upon the action of the several Department authorities, who have done all that was asked of them. But it will show how strange a delusion they are laboring under, who think this Board has evinced a reluctance to cut down expenses.

One word as to the possible effects of these reductions. We have cut down very close to danger point. As custodians of the public health we must never overlook our grave responsibility for the welfare of the community. We have to protect against disease a tropical city, with a population overwhelmingly Oriental in character. We know by past experience what an epidemic will do here if it once gains headway. It is liable to spread like a prairie-fire. If eternal vigilance is the price of safety, we are not expected, the citizens do not ask us to denude ourselves of the means to maintain that vigilance. The inspection of this city, under the able management of our President, Dr. Cooper, is now in a high state of efficiency. The town and its suburbs, its highways and byways, its purlieus and alleys, its tenements and cellars, and all the thousand and one nesting-places of disease, are all sharply watched and guarded. Relax this watchfulness, and who can tell how soon will be upon us the pestilence that walketh in darkness?

We have been reluctantly compelled to reduce the number of our inspectors from 12 to 8. This may do for a time, but I would feel more easy if, in the readjustment of financial affairs that the next few weeks may bring forth, the corps of Inspectors may be restored to its number.

W. H. MAYS.

COOPER TO CARTER.

Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Your communication of this date addressed to the President and Members of the Board of Health at hand.

The frankness of speech that has always existed between us, should permit the following statement to be made and received in the spirit it is intended: This Board fully realizes its public duty, and also its responsibility for the public health both as relates to human and commercial welfare, for the care of the leper charges, of the indigent sick and insane, and for a vigilant oversight over the health of the community, that there may be no repetition of the mortality, alarm, commercial distress and embargo, we have at times experienced.

These responsibilities seem imperative to the Board and more vital than any other function of government save that of public order.

This Board has already gone much further in its reductions than any other Department considering the magnitude of its functions and duties which cannot be too restricted or suspended without inviting disaster.

The Board lacks nothing in public spirit or devotion and self sacrifice to the imperative interests of this Territory in the present financial crisis, nor in any crisis, as has previously been proven.

The Board has earnestly endeavored to meet, and in a very great degree has met, your views and desires, but as conscientious public servants, have been obliged to heed in some measure the convictions of long public service and experience.

A meeting of the Board will be called on Monday and your communication laid before them.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. B. COOPER, M.D.
President of the Board of Health.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

April 4, 1904.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: As it becomes necessary for me at this session of the Legislature to send in the names of the appointees which require the approval of the Senate, and in view of the fact that you have emphatically stated that it would be impossible for you to give your entire time to Board of Health matters, (which I believe to be essential to the best interests of the Territory), and as it would not be fair to the Senate to send in your name, knowing that you would not, under such conditions serve beyond the end of the session, I conclude it is best to accept your resignation at this time, and begin at once to ascertain who can be obtained to take the position for the ensuing period.

Let me assure you that this course has absolutely nothing to do with the attitude of the Board in reference to the reduction of expenditures. That I consider to have come about from a failure on the part of the Board to fully recognize the gravity of our financial situation, in comparison with their duties as a Board in charge of the Public Health.

I take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation of the cordial relations that have always existed between us, and feel confident that they will so continue.

It may not perhaps be possible to fill your position with quite so competent a man as you have proven yourself to be, but public interests will be served by the precedent set.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) GEORGE R. CARTER,
Governor.

◆

Kohala Has the Baseball Fever.

Kohala on Hawaii has the baseball fever, good and strong. A baseball park has been cleared in Kohala proper, and fenced in. A fine diamond has been laid out and a grand stand will also be erected. A league is to be formed and a baseball team has already been organized with James Hind as captain and Sam Woods as manager. The team is one of the best on the island of Hawaii and is looking for games with other nines which have baseball hopes and aspirations. A game may possibly be arranged with a Honolulu club.

◆

L. W. Haworth has resigned the editorship of the Hilo Tribune to take the city editorship of the Bulletin, and arrived in the Kinau. W. C. Cook, bookkeeper at Papaikou plantation succeeds him on the Tribune.

WAILUKANS ARE HERE

Committee to Confer With the Governor About Funds.

(From Monday's Daily.)

D. H. Case, G. B. Robertson and W. J. Coelho of Wailuku arrived yesterday on the Claudine from Maui. They represent the Civic Federation of Wailuku, and will today confer with Governor Carter, Treasurer Kepoikai and Superintendent Holloway on matters pertaining to the improvement of the town of Wailuku. Mr. Case is president of the federation, chairman of the executive committee and heads the delegation now in this city.

Several appropriations of money were made by the last legislature for the benefit of Maui, and the committee is desirous of ascertaining when the money is to become available. There is an appropriation for a road up Iao valley, another to Maalaea bay, and others for the improvement of Wailuku streets, a new schoolhouse, a new jail and courthouse, and the Wailukans wish to see the color of the money.

AN OPINION FROM HILO

Dr. Stow on Doing Away With Government Physicians.

Dr. C. L. Stow, Government physician at Hilo, in a letter to the president of the Board of Health, states that the police of that district have become able to handle the "suspect" business. Referring to the closing of the hospital there, he tells of a number of destitute sick cases having been treated in the jail.

The Hilo doctor refers to a case of contagious disease previously reported, which he says would probably not have been discovered if there were no Government physician, and remarks:

"The multifarious duties of a Government physician are well known to the Board, especially as regards a town of this size. Should the office be abolished the danger of plague, cholera, etc., spreading would, I think, be a very real one."

◆

OAHU ISLAND VISITED BY EARLY MORNING TEMBLOR

An earthquake caused Oahu to tremble yesterday morning at about 7:39 or 7:42, and in the portions of Honolulu, other than the business section, it caused excitement. Meteorologist Lydecker places the time of the occurrence as 7:39 o'clock. Manoa Valley residents give the time as 7:42, and the temblor is said to have lasted several seconds. It came with a low rumbling noise as of far distant thunder, the earth moving so that houses shook and dishes rattled.

The earthquake was more distinctly felt in Nuuanu Valley, Manoa Valley, Pacific Heights, Kaimuki and Makiki. Late sleepers were aroused from their slumbers by the shake-up. A gentleman who was asleep at that time describes the sensation as follows:

"I suddenly awaked with a feeling of something portending. The first sound that assailed my ears seemed to be that of a mighty wind. I bounded from my bed, and even after reaching the floor the noise continued, the house shook from side to side and dishes in the diningroom were heard to rattle. My wife called out quickly, 'Thunder!' and afterwards told me she was trying to say 'earthquake' but could not think of the right word at the time.

"My watch was on the dresser and I reached over to it to see the time. It was then seventeen and a half minutes to 8. Of course all this took place in the space of a very few seconds."

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YOUNG NAP HAS HIS BAIL REDUCED

Young Nap, who with his wife and children was snatched off the steamer Korea a few minutes before her sailing for China under a writ of ne exeat republica, was brought before Judge Dole yesterday afternoon. Thayer & Hemenway appeared for Hoffschlaeger Co., the creditor who stopped the respondent's departure, and C. W. Ashford and E. M. Watson for the alleged bankrupt.

Counsel for Young Nap presented a motion to quash the writ. Mr. Ashford expressed his belief that the respondent was an American citizen, referring to his long service in the United States Consulate in Honolulu before annexation. The motion having been argued, Judge Dole took it under advisement. He also reduced Young Nap's bail from $3000 to $500.

Young Nap has been keeping store on Maui for some years. Many Honolulu people will remember him as clerk and interpreter to the U. S. Consul, and later as a cigar dealer in King street near Bethel. Before annexation he had a good deal to do with Chinese labor immigration.

◆

LARGE PARTY WILL GO TO VOLCANO

The Kinau will take another large party of visitors to the volcano today. Richard H. Trent, the general agent, had the following names booked for passage yesterday: Mr. F. Milliken and mother, Mrs. D. M. Moore, Miss F. Ross, Miss E. K. Branch, Mr. A. MacNeill and wife, Mr. I. M. Lovitt and wife, Mr. John A. Wood, Mrs. J. A. Wood Jr., Miss L. Wood, Mr. R. E. Reid, Mr. R. M. Boothe, W. S. Redington, C. H. Smith, A. T. Felix, Mr. N. P. Stoddard and wife, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Miss E. Larned, Miss P. A. Underhill, Miss Anita Perrin, Mr. J. H. Crawford and wife, Miss Crawford, J. D. Crawford, Mrs. Pritchett, Miss Margaret Pritchett, Mrs. M. P. Spindle.

HOW LEONIDAS HUBBARD DIED

Outing Expedition to Labrador Wilds.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The first authentic information of the death of Leonidas Hubbard Jr., the magazine writer who starved to death in the interior of Labrador in October last, was received in this city today.

The letter is most graphic in its details of the hardships endured by the Hubbard party. It came to Miss A. D. Wallace from her brother, Dillon Wallace, Mr. Hubbard's sole white companion. It was written on the Northwest river post from which point Mr. Wallace sent the telegrams which arrived on January 18th last. This letter was sent out by the courier who brought the telegrams to Chateau bay. It had been traveling for over two months by dog sledge and courier, arriving at Quebec Tuesday last and New York City today.

The letter was postmarked Cartwright, Labrador, December 31st; Battle Harbor, Labrador, January 2d; Blanc Sablon, January 21st; Natashouan, Quebec, February 11th; Esquimaux Point, Quebec, February 14th; Bersinus, Quebec, March 10, and Quebec City, March 22d. The letter was opened in transit at both ends, but no explanation was made by the Canadian postal authorities as to the reason.

Alonzo G. McLaughlin of 62 William street, Mr. Wallace's law associate, also received a letter telling of Mr. Wallace's plans for the future.

Toward the close of the letter Mr. Wallace speaks of his plans for returning to New York. He is somewhat in doubt as to what route he will take, the 1,200-mile sledge journey seeming like an impassible barrier. He was not aware at the time that a relief expedition had been sent out from Chateau Bay early in February. This expedition has probably reached him by this time and he is no doubt well on his way to Chateau Bay in good hands.

The letter to Miss Wallace is given here in detail:

NORTHWEST RIVER (Labrador), December 3, 1903.—Before this reaches you my telegram that I will send forward by the mail carrier to be transmitted to you by cable from Chateau Bay, the nearest telegraph office, will have been received by you and you will know of Mr. Hubbard's sad death, but not, until you receive this, the details. But before going into the details of that I will say that I am in perfect health, better I think than ever before in my life—with the exception of a frozen toe that has taken long to heal.

GOING FOR PHYSICIAN.

Tomorrow morning, December 4th, I leave here for a lumber camp on Goose Bay, or near it, at the mouth of Grand river, to see the only physician within several hundred miles. The lumber people keep him there to attend any man that may be injured. I go by Esquimaux dogs and comatic (sledge) with an Esquimaux named Willie Ikeyasmy (driver), three big dogs from the Hudson Bay Company, "Cracky" "Carrots" and "Dollar," and two from the French Company post—five dogs in all. The French Company manager, who has been very kind to me, as has every one here, also sends Willie, who is in his employ, to take me up. It is a drive of twenty miles each way. I shall probably be able to tell you about it in this letter, as I shall be back before winter mail goes out, December 18th.

From October until January there is but one mail from here, which leaves by dogs and from Comatic December 18th and from Rigoulette on Christmas Day. It goes via the Labrador coast and St. Lawrence to the railroad, 1,200 miles away, so this will be in your hands probably the latter part of February.

Now to the story of our terrible experience in this awful country. We plunged madly into the interior of an unknown country, into regions never before trod by white men, with almost no provisions. For our trip we should have had 550 pounds of flour—we had 120 pounds; we should have taken 200 pounds of bacon or pork—we had 25 pounds; and so on all down the line.

On July 15th we left Northwest river and on August 1st were practically out of the woods. We were soaked to the skin nearly every day until the middle of September, and often slept in wet clothes and wet blankets. From the day we left here until September 15th none of us went into camp a single night with dry feet, yet none of us had a cold or any indication of one. As I stated, our food supply was exhausted early in August.

TOO COLD FOR FISH.

On August 3d we killed four geese; on August 12th a big stag caribou; from that time forward we lived on caribou meat, which we had dried, but which was soon gone, and at long intervals a goose or duck or grouse which we succeeded in killing with our rifles and pistols, and fish we caught with our rods. Early in September the weather grew too cold for the fish to bite. Until then we did very well, but after that we often were without anything to eat and our meals were simply tea. Our salt and sugar were gone early and we ate everything boiled and drank the water in which our food was boiled. Birds, grouse, ducks, etc., were eaten wholly, heads, entrails, feet and everything but the feathers, and every part of the fish.

At length, about the middle of September, or a little earlier, we reached some large lake away in the interior. From a high, barren hill the great lake we had been aiming for could be seen—Lake Michakaman. The wind was blowing a gale the day we reached here and we were for two weeks unable to move. Then the time for the caribou migration was past and reluctantly we turned homeward over our old trail inland, not having seen an Indian or any human being since leaving Northwest river. Winter was upon us, and before September was gone the temperature dropped to 10 degrees above zero. Then we broke our thermometer and could get no record.

On October 11th we reached the camp where we had killed the caribou, and got together the dried bones we had left and boiled them for soup. We scraped the skin from the head and boiled and ate that and the remains of the head. The horns we scorched in the fire and ate them. Everything was eaten that we could eat all the way down on our retreat. Before we began our retreat from the big lake I had lost 13 inches in waist measure. Our bones were sticking through the skin. We had not shaved or cut our hair, and our appearance must have been pitiable. I know the others looked, and particularly Hubbard, like walking skeletons. We were so weak at length that we could not sit down without falling.

WALKING SKELETONS.

Along the route we had left portions of our outfit until it was reduced to the absolute necessaries. My rifle, Hubbard's sextant and other valuable things were left behind. We had several miles to run on a small river with dangerous rapids. Hubbard tried to manage the canoe through one with George and nearly wrecked it. Then George and I ran the rest and took desperate chances, always, however, with success. We carried the old caribou bones with us, and boiled them over and over and drank the water.

At length one day Hubbard could not carry his little pack into camp and I made him put it down and follow without any load. I returned and got his pack. The next day, October 17th, was the same. George and I got wood for a fire. We were eighty miles from Northwest river, but at the head of Grand Lake, forty miles away, where we hoped to find some trappers and some food. On the way, some twelve miles below, Hubbard gave out. We had left a bag with some remnants of wet flour in it. We hoped to get some help from that. After making camp and lighting our fire, we had a consultation, and it was decided that we should leave our caribou bones and some pieces of a flour bag I found (thrown away on the way up), with some lumps of moldy flour sticking to it, for Hubbard, and George and I should go on the next morning to the flour bag we had abandoned, hoping to find some flour in it. I sat up nearly all night keeping the fire going to warm Hubbard, and the next morning, after getting some wood and wrapping Hubbard in my blankets, George and I started. Hubbard was able to walk about camp. Before going I read XIV Chapter of John and, at his request, my favorite chapter, XII First Corinthians. I somehow felt that I would never see him alive again, and it was very hard to go.

LEAVING HUBBARD.

We had grown very close to each other in the summer and during our severe hardships and endeavored always to lighten each other's load and I felt toward him as a brother. I tried to turn to him several times to say good-by, but felt each time myself breaking down and for a long time sat with my back to him. Then George said we must start. I turned to say to him what I felt was the last farewell and, in spite of my efforts, broke down and sobbed like a child. His entry in his diary will tell you of our parting and I quote:

"October 18, 1903. Alone in camp, junction of Nescaupee and some other stream. * * * For two days past we have traveled down our old trail with light packs. We left a bit of flour—wet—about eleven miles below here; twelve miles below that about a pound of milk powder, four miles below that about four pounds of lard. We counted on all these to help us out in an effort to reach the head of Grand lake, where we hoped to find a trapper's camp. On Thursday I 'busted.' Friday and Saturday it was the same. I saw it was hopeless for me to go further with the boys so we consulted last night and decided they would take merely half a blanket each, cups, etc., and go on. They will try to reach the flour tomorrow. Then Wallace will bring a little and come back to me. George will go on to Grand lake if he can and send or lead help to us. I want to say here that they are two of the very best, bravest and grandest men I ever knew and if I die it will not be because they did not put forth their best efforts. Our past days have been trying ones. I have not written in my diary because so very weak. Yesterday at an old camp we found the end we had cut from a flour bag. It had a bit of flour sticking to it. We boiled it with our old caribou bones and it thickened the broth a little.

"We also found a can of mustard we had thrown away. I sat and held it in my hand a long time, thinking how it came from home. Then I took a bite of it and it was very good. We mixed some in our bone soup and it seemed to stimulate us. We had a bit of caribou skin in that same spot. It swelled up thick and was very good. Last night I fell asleep while the boys were reading to me. This morning I was very, very sleepy. After the boys left they left me tea, the caribou bones and another end of a flour sack found here and some yeast cakes—I drank a cup of strong tea and some bone broth. I ate also some of the really delicious rawhide—boiled with bones and it made it stronger—strong to write this. The boys have only tea and half a pound of pea meal. Our parting was most affecting. I did not feel so bad. George said: 'The Lord help us, Hubbard; with His help I'll save you if I can get out.' Then he cried; so did Wallace. Wallace stooped and kissed my cheek with his poor, sunken, bearded lips several times. I kissed his. George did the same and I kissed his cheek. Then they went away. God bless and help them.

THE SLEEP OF DEATH.

"My tent is pitched in open tent style in front of a rock. The rock reflects the fire, but now it is going out because of the rain. I shall let it go and close the tent till the rain is over, thus keeping out the wind and saving wood. Tonight or tomorrow afternoon, if the weather will improve so I can build a fire, I will eat the rest of my moccasins and a pair of cowhide mittens. They ought to help some. I am not suffering. The acute pangs of hunger have given way to indifference. I am sleepy. I think death from starvation is not so bad. But let no one suppose I expect it. I am prepared; that is all. I think the boys will be able, with the Lord's help, to save me."

In the morning of October 18th, when George and I left camp, a drizzling cold rain was falling. This soon changed to a steady downpour, driving in sheets into our faces, and progress was difficult. At dusk we made our fire, pulling together dead branches for that purpose. Near midnight the rain ceased and a heavy snow set in, which lasted until morning. At daybreak we prepared for our advance, neither of us having closed our eyes in sleep the entire night. Toward noon we were compelled to ford the river, waist deep. Late in the afternoon George killed a partridge and without taking time to cook it we ate part of it raw. That night in camp we boiled the rest with the entrails and ate it and drank the broth. At dusk we reached the flour bag. It contained only some lumps of mouldy green stuff that had once been flour. The next morning George ate the greater part of this to help him in his long journey to Grand Lake and after I ate what clung to the bag and a few lumps of the stuff, parted. The snow began falling thick and fast. I was very weak and nearly blind from the smoke from our camp fire, when I began my return march toward Hubbard and camp. Before noon the snow was half way up to my knees. The spruce and fir tree branches were bending low with their weight of snow; the river was partially frozen and the whole surface of the country was changed. I made slow progress, due to the snow and my extreme weakness, and that night made a fire near the place where we forded the river. The snowstorm never ceased night and day until the evening of October 29th.

WALKING IN A DREAM.

The next day I forded the river, breaking the thin ice on the edge until I reached ice thick enough to bear me and allow me to climb out of the water onto it. The next day I was still far from camp when night came and the third day I walked the greater part of the night. The river was now frozen. The snow had obliterated all landmarks and after walking up and down several times where I thought the camp must be, I was at length compelled to give up the search and headed toward Grand Lake. My intellect was numbed through weakness and I walked in a half dream. Sometimes I imagined myself asleep and dreaming and felt that all I had and was enduring was just a dream, and I would soon awake. My matches were nearly gone and wood was hard to get. I made but the one fire each day—at night. Then I would sit down in the snow by my little blaze and I would hear a woman's voice quite plainly at my side, telling me to break some boughs for a bed and fix myself as comfortable as I could and lie down. Then with an effort I would break a few boughs and sit down and she would say to me, sometimes, when I had not broken enough boughs for a good bed: "Hadn't you better break a few more, you will rest better?"

The voice was always so strong and natural that I could get up and break more. And once or twice I would hear her speak to me and tell me to keep up my courage. And so it was day after day, night after night, until I lost all record of time I had been away from camp and did not know the day of the week or even what month it was. One night I was almost too weak and exhausted to get my sticks for a fire. I got a few together, a very few, and made a little fire under the stump of a fallen tree by a bank. The stump was rotten and took fire and smoked and smoldered all night, reflecting some heat.

HELP ARRIVES.

In the morning I tried to get some more sticks, but fell in the snow. I could not walk. I was overcome with the desire for sleep and sat dozing by the stump, and it would have been my last sleep— I am confident that would have been my last bivouac—when I heard some one shout very near me, and almost immediately four dark-faced men on snowshoes, with big packs on their backs, came over the bank. I was too much dazed for a moment to realize they were men. I had not seen a human being other than Hubbard and George since July 15th, and in my wanderings had come to think I was the only person left in the world. Then I remembered George was to try to summon Donald Blake from Grand Lake. I knew Donald and recognized him as one of them. I spoke his name, "Donald Blake," and he took my hand in his and my senses returned with the touch of human flesh. In a moment they had a roaring fire and some hot tea and gave me a slice of bread and butter. I ate it and it made me sick. My rescuers were Allen Gandy, a part-blood Indian, and Donald Blake, Gilbert Blake and Duncan MacLane, a part-blood Esquimaux, all trappers. George got through, catching game to help him. He was near drowned once by being wrecked on a raft. I sent Allen Gandy and Donald Blake right on to look for Hubbard. They found him in a sleeping posture, dead, and he had evidently gone to sleep after making the entry quoted above on the 8th and never woke up.

George and I reached Northwest river on November 6th. Mr. Mackenzie, the manager, took me to his home, called his man from the company house to cut my hair and shave me. (I hadn't a haircut since leaving New York or a shave since July 15th). A tub of water for a warm bath, a suit of night clothes and a good soft bed and made a fire in my room. He rubbed my legs and put me to bed after supper. His little housekeeper cried over our troubles and did everything she could for me. They have been very kind and here I am making my home while here. George is at the man's house, growing fat. He tells me to be sure to give his best regards to you both. It is to George's almost superhuman effort after leaving me for his journey to Grand Lake that I owe my life.

December 17, 1903.—'I returned day before yesterday from Muddy Lake where I slept with the doctor and boarded with the lumber company's storekeeper, Mr. McLean, where the doctor boarded. They did everything, as does every one here, to make it pleasant for me. Doctor found gangrene in my toe and cut out a half inch into the bone and dressed and cared for it very carefully. It is already practically healed and I have to dress it but once more, when the bandages can be taken off. I am growing pretty stout again. Mr. Cruikshank, the head of the lumber company, and Mr. McLean brought me back with a dog team. Had one cheek slightly frost-bitten, a' common thing in Labrador—now about forty degrees below zero.

"George and I will probably start for home late in February, with dogs, around the coast and north shore of St. Lawrence, 1,200 miles to the railroad at Quebec; thence to Montreal and New York by train. We should be home in April. I think we can reach Quebec in six weeks. It is possible this programme may be changed. It is a very disagreeable journey in winter, and we will not be able to travel in snowstorms or high winds. I expect to take out eight dogs if I can get them. When I was rescued I was in my stocking feet; my trousers torn away by the brush. I had only underwear.

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HILOITES GET BUISY

(Continued from page 2.)

dance will probably be given in the club rooms on Tuesday evening, April 12. Mr. McKenney goes out of office as head of the Elks' organization after a very prosperous year of administration, and his departure from Hilo and consequent withdrawal from active work in the order here will be a very severe loss to the personnel of the lodge. Mrs. McKenney, by lending the assistance of her musical talents and presence to many of the Elks' affairs, has helped to make the Elks' lodge the popular social organization in Hilo which it has become.—Herald.

EARTHQUAKE IN KOHALA.

A severe earthquake was felt in Kohala on the afternoon of the 29th inst. It lasted ten minutes and according to the report received from Manager Tulloch of the telephone company seemed to move in a northwesterly direction from the Kohala club to Mahukona. As yet no fatalities have been reported but we are sure there will be quite a list before the finish.—Herald.

DELIGHTFUL DANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith F. Mackie gave a most enjoyable dance at their residence on Pitman street Friday evening last in honor of Mrs. Mumby. An extension of the lanai formed the dancing pavilion, the same being prettily decorated with ferns and flowers and brilliantly illuminated by colored incandescent lights strung across the ceiling.—Tribune.

BUGGY ACCIDENT.

Driving up Front street on Friday last Mrs. Lewis Schoen met with a very painful accident due to the breaking of a shaft bolt which allowed the shaft to sag upon the heels of the horse, thereby frightening the animal, which plunged wildly, and colliding with a telephone pole overturned the buggy throwing Mrs. Schoen with considerable force to the ground. Medical aid was at once summoned, and it was ascertained that beyond several painful bruises about the head and face, no serious injuries had been inflicted. From last reports we understand that Mrs. Schoen is making favorable progress toward recovery.—Tribune.

WAIAKEA REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Third Precinct held a meeting at Christian Science hall Waiakea last evening and nominated candidates to the Territorial Convention as follows: Geo. Kaiser, G. F. Affonso, C. N. Prouty, John Bohnenberg, E. N. Voeller and M. F. J. Dale. The Primaries Election will be held at Christian Science hall, inspectors—W. F. J. Dale, John Manuia and D. Spaulding.

NOTES.

Capt. E. W. Parker of the Wilder's S. S. Claudine and Mrs. D. T. Bailey were united in the bonds of matrimony on Monday last.

Mr. Peck reports that a surveying gang of six are at work at Honohina placing the line of Hilo-Kohala railroad.

Heavy rains were reported mauka Monday night, the report being confirmed by a very material rise in the waters of the Wailuku.

Mrs. Saunders, mother of Capt. Saunders of the bark St. Katherine, who had her leg broken in an accident at Puna last week, is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stone and is reported to be doing nicely.

At the Laupahoehoe baseball grounds, the Papaaloa team succeeded in defeating the Pepeekeo team by a score of 12 to 6. Courage has entered the breasts of the men from Papaaloa to such an extent that they have challenged a team to be picked from the Elks of Hilo.

R. E. Balding, late of Waimea, met and defeated J. P. Sisson on the courts of the Hilo Tennis Club, Monday, Mar. 28, by a score of 6-1, 4-6, 9-7.

Manager J. W. Mason of the Hilo Mercantile Co. leaves for the coast on Friday. From Honolulu he will go to Victoria, dropping down through the lumber camps of Washington and Oregon to San Francisco. He expects to return to Hilo about June 1st bringing with him his two eldest daughters who are in school at Irving Institute in San Francisco. The Misses Mason will spend their summer vacation with their parents in Hilo.

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BURNS AND CUTS.—Slight injuries of this character are of frequent occurrence in almost every household. While they are not dangerous, except when blood poisoning results from the injury, they are often quite painful and annoying. They can be quickly healed by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It allays the pain almost instantly and heals the injured parts without matter being formed, which insures a cure in one-third the time that the usual treatment would require. It is the most perfect preparation in use for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and like injuries. It should be applied with a feather, and before the parts become swollen if possible. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

RECEIVING THE PRINCE

Official Honors Will Be Paid His Highness Pu Lan.

Arrangements for the paying of official honors to His Imperial Highness, Prince Pu Lan of China, on his arrival the latter part of next week are as yet only formulated in outline. The prince is on his way, with a retinue, to St. Louis as Commissioner of the Chinese Empire at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and is traveling to San Francisco in the O. & O. steamer Gaelic due here on Friday evening or Saturday morning. Secretary Hay, as previously stated, cabled a request to Governor Carter to receive the Chinese Commissioner with official courtesies.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson will go on board the steamer with Col. J. W. Jones and an interpreter to meet Prince Pu Lan and welcome him to United States soil. A detail of troops with the Government band will be at the dock when the distinguished visitor lands to receive him with military honors. His Imperial Highness will be driven in a victoria, escorted by the troops, to the Alexander Young Hotel. Two officers will be assigned to him as aides during his stay. After he goes to apartments in the hotel, Governor Carter will call on him.

There will be a public reception tendered to the Prince, while his wishes will be consulted as to driving about town and to points of interest in the envirous. Chinese arrangements for the entertainment of the Prince were practically completed by the Chinese Consul and the United Chinese Society at meetings held yesterday afternoon and evening. The Consul, Chang Tso Fau, had a conference with Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson regarding the reception of the Prince. The government band has been placed at the disposal of the Chinese for their festivities connected with the visit of Pu Lan.

There is still considerable uncertainty as to when the reception will be given, although it was decided yesterday to hold it at the Imperial Chinese Consulate. If the steamer remains in port over night the reception will be given in the evening, preceded by a dinner to the Prince at the Consulate. If the steamer arrives Friday morning and departs again in the early evening, the reception will take place in the afternoon, to be followed by the dinner.

The reception will be a public affair, and invitations will be extended to Federal and Territorial officials as well as prominent citizens of the Territory. Influential Chinese will of course attend, and some of them will also be invited to the dinner given by Consul Chang Tso Fau. A Chinese repast will be served at the special request of the Prince, who on board the Gaelic will be compelled to partake of American fare.

The Chinese Consul, accompanied by Secretary Atkinson, will greet the Prince outside the harbor, going out in the customs launch for that purpose.

Consul Chang has received a cablegram from Yokohama saying that there would be fifteen in the party with Prince Pu Lan, although no information was given as to the other members of the party.

Collector Stackable has been instructed from Washington to accord His Highness and suite the courtesies belonging to diplomatic functionaries with regard to the passing of baggage.

Other notable Chinese are coming in the Gaelic, being Mrs. Chow Eszchi, wife of the first secretary of the legation at Washington; Mrs. Chu Sungete, wife of another attache of the legation, her son Master Chu and three servants. These also will be given diplomatic courtesies.

The following is the general committee which has charge of the entertainment arrangements in addition to the consul: C. K. Ai, Wong Chow, Chan Min, Goo Kim, Chang Quon and T. Ah Heong.

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HOW THE POLICE EXPENSE IS CUT

High Sheriff Brown has met the Governor's prescription of a cut in the police department by the means shown in the following letter. Pay of witnesses in criminal cases is a new expense created by the present Legislature.

High Sheriff's Office,
Honolulu, H. T., March 28, 1904.

Honorable Geo. R. Carter, Governor,
Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I beg herewith to submit to you report of proposed reductions in the administration of police matters throughout this Territory.

I have, in estimating the same, not exceeded the amount of $295,700 for twelve months.

In order, however, to keep within this amount, it has been necessary to cut out entirely the appropriations for pay of witnesses in criminal cases, coroner's inquests and pay of lunas.

I beg to suggest that the statute providing a $2 juror's fee for every day's attendance at an inquest be repealed.

Witnesses in criminal cases will have to attend court at their own expense.

Prisoners, if wanted for labor upon public works, can be furnished if Public Works Department supplies proper and competent lunas.

Other reductions are proposed by letting out about 70 officers throughout the Territory and reducing the pay of those remaining.

I beg to remain,
Very respectfully,
A. M. BROWN,
High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

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William Betters of this city has been given the contract for the construction of a fine two-story building for the First National Bank of Wailuku.

"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

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(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
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North German Marine Insur'ce Co.
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seat at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

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THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangements of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SATURDAY'S COURT DEVELOPMENTS

Appeal bonds have been filed in the American Dry Goods Association and the Lahainaluna contract cases, that are going up to the Supreme Court.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted Clinton J. Hutchins until 9 a. m. of Wednesday next to file a new redelivery bond on his appeal from the verdict for plaintiff in the replevin suit of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee of the Kona Sugar Co. The bond required is in the sum of $30,000. Mr. Hutchins tells in an affidavit of the causes that have delayed his procuring sureties—his arrival from San Francisco only on March 30, the difficulty of obtaining so large a bond at short notice—the original limit having expired on March 31, the intervention of Good Friday and the half holiday Saturday, the inability of the Pacific Surety Co. to go on the bond as being already on the bond of the plaintiff, etc. Mr. Hutchins says further: "That one of the large business corporations of this Territory is negotiating to take over the properties purchased by him at the receiver's sale of the Kona Sugar Co., but that such negotiations cannot be completed until the 15th day of the present month."

Castle & Withington, solicitors for respondent, stipulate that the complainant may have until April 26, that day included, to file its brief on demurrer to the complaint of Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., against Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co.

James E. Fullerton, who was charged in the petition of Mrs. Cousins filed by Castle & Withington with using for his own benefit moneys of the Clench estate, had in January last filed an affidavit in the Land Registration Court accusing W. R. Castle of obtaining a deed to land in the Clench estate by "false and fraudulent representations." The specifications are in substance that Castle made the two sons of the late W. C. Clench believe that their father left all his property to his wife by will, that their mother was poor and needed money and that if they would execute certain deeds to her, so that she could raise money without difficulty, he would pay them each $250. It is further said that Castle, having obtained the deeds for Mrs. Clench as her attorney, procured from her a deed of the land in question to Ida B. Castle. Mrs. Clench is represented as being, at the time she made the deed, an elderly woman, infirm, wholly ignorant of business methods or transactions, without independent advice or counsel and controlled by the influence of Castle as her confidential attorney. There was another affidavit that Judge P. L. Weaver as former law partner of Castle, was disqualified to hear the case. Mrs. Ida B. Castle obtained a title to property in the Land Registration Court after her petition was amended to leave out the contested Clench land. Fullerton now answers the petition of Mrs. Cousins by stating that the reason he has not, as administrator, settled the Clench estate was because the real property therein is held by the Castles under the deeds already mentioned which he claims are null and void. The contest in the Land Registration Court is for the first time brought to light by Fullerton's answer, Judge Weaver having seen fit to keep it out of the hands of reporters for the press.

BROWN'S PROPOSED NEW COUNTY LAW

Senator Brown will go to Honolulu this week with a county government bill in his inside pocket. He will interrupt the chaplain in his opening prayer in the endeavor to make the Hilo county bill number one on the list of measures introduced at the special session.

This bill is said to be favored by the senators and representatives of this side of the island of the Home Rule faith. It is claimed by its supporters that the bill has been so drawn that the objections of the Supreme Court will not prevail against it. Its framers propose to have it go into effect in thirty days—a celerity altogether unknown to the Loan Fund appropriation bill.

The Hilo county bill to be introduced by Senator Brown is a composite of the best wisdom of Home Rule statesmen of this island. The work of drawing it up was done by J. U. Smith, who is confident that the measures will stand the test of popular criticism and judicial scrutiny. The bill or bills which are four in number provide that they shall take effect April 30, 1904. The officials who were elected by the November ballots of last year are to hold office in the several counties for the first eight months. After January 1, 1905, the Governor shall appoint the county commissioners. A bare majority only shall be appointed from any political party. The salaries of county officials are to be fixed as they were under the old law. The bonds are to be reduced. County commissioners will receive only $25 per month with five dollars per day for actual time served, sessions to be limited to five days in each month. The commissioners are to have power to contract for transcripts of the land records in the Register's office at Honolulu and transfer them to the respective counties.

The surveyor is to receive a small salary and a per diem when working.

No County Auditor is provided for, all auditing of books of County officials to be done by the Territorial Auditor who shall have extra compensation for such service.

The County Government scheme is to be effected by the passage of four acts. Senator Brown says he will put the bills through as slick as a cat.—Hilo Tribune.

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The report of Purser Kaae of the steamer Niihau is as follows: "We had fine weather on our outward trip. On inward trip moderate seas with fresh trades. The gasoline schooner Eclipse left Anahola for Honolulu yesterday at 4 p. m. with 800 bags M. S. Co. sugar. The steamer Mikahala was at Waimea discharging freight."

DEATH OF HORACE HOLDEN.

HORACE HOLDEN, HIS SON, GRANDSON AND GREAT GRANDCHILD.

SALEM, Or., March 11.—Horace Holden died at Tillamook today, aged 94 years. He was an Oregon pioneer of 1844, and a man whose experiences included two years of torture among savages in the Pelew Islands.

Holden was born in Hillsboro, N. H., in 1810, and at the age of 21 listed as a sailor on the Mentor, bound for the Indian Ocean. The ship was wrecked on one of the Pelew Islands, and Holden and a few companions escaped a watery grave. They fell among savages, who stripped them, tattooed them and employed them with slaves. After two years of this life Holden was the only survivor of the party. He finally induced the savages to place him on board a passing ship and he was brought back to America. In 1836 Mr. Holden married Miss Mary Millin, of Boston, who died eight years ago. In 1837 he went to the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of introducing the silk-growing industry. Seven years later he came to Oregon, settling on a donation land claim about a mile south of Salem, where he lived until 12 years ago when he moved to this city.

In the last four years he has lived alternately at Salem and Tillamook, and although nearly a century old, his strength was such that he could walk a considerable distance without exhaustion. He left three sons: Horace F. Holden of Tillamook; Eugene Holden, of Wardner, Idaho, and Theodore Holden, of New Jersey. The remains will be brought to Salem for burial.

Horace Holden was exploited on the mainland not long ago as the first white man to visit the Hawaiian Islands, where it was said he had been horribly tortured, but this is not true about his priority, as Holden came here in 1837.

Horace Holden in early youth was shipwrecked on the Gilbert Islands where he suffered many tortures at the hands of the natives. This story was publishd in a New York paper a few years ago, but Hawaii was given the discredit of the barbarism.

In 1828 Holden went on his first trip on a whaler. This vessel was wrecked in the Pacific and Holden with a companion was thrown on a coral reef on one of the Gilbert Islands. The two men were taken from their perilous position by a boat crew of savages. Holden, telling the story some years before his death, says that when they landed, they were immediately surrounded by thousands of natives entirely nude, women as well as men. There was great excitement on the islands, as Holden and his companion were the first two white men the natives had ever seen. Greatly interested, the men and women examined the white skin of the strangers, pinching it to see wherein the difference from their own tan coloring was. For a while the men were regarded with superstitious awe by the natives, but finally this gave way to contempt, as they discovered that Holden could not climb trees, row, and perform athletic feats in as skillful a manner as they themselves could. They tore the clothes from the white men to make them as near like themselves as possible, and this was followed by a series of horrible abuses perpetrated upon the prisoners. For months Holden and his companion took turns in sleeping and standing guard, and during all that time they were ceaselessly watched by the natives. At times the two men were tied to trees and left to the mercy of mosquitoes and gnats, while men, women and children stood around and laughed at their antics as they tried to escape from the pests. The men were compelled to eat the food of the islands, uncooked, and Holden's companion wasted away and died, because of his inability to do so. Holden was compelled to work in the fields in the burning sun, and his skin was burned from his body by the intense heat. As he was recovering from his burns a husky native with his claw-like nails scratched away the tender skin from the neck to the knees. While recovering from this new torture the natives amused themselves by throwing stones and clubs at the helpless man, laughing at his vain attempts to dodge them.

Holden during this time was in the care of three chiefs, and after he had been on the island for about ten months they determined that he should be tattooed as they were. For seven months Holden was subjected to the daily efforts of the tattooers. Figures of birds, flowers and trees were spread upon his skin, and after that Holden was no longer subjected to the petty tortures of the natives. He learned the language and became somewhat reconciled to life on the islands and was made an adviser of the chiefs. Holden remained on the island for several years, seeing ships at a distance, but not daring to signal them. Finally one day a ship stood off near the shore, and the natives went out to her, he going along. The natives refused to approach within a mile of the big vessel, and finally when the sailors put out in a small boat from the ship, they declined to come within reach of the spears of the savages. Finally Holden seeing his opportunities for escape slipping from him, suddenly dived from the boat, and swam under water in the direction of the ship, the natives eagerly watching for his reappearance on the surface. He reached the small boat safely and was taken to the ship, which proved to be the British ship Britannia. This was on October 20, 1834, which was the first date Holden had known for years. He was taken to Lintin, China, and eventually reached Bedford from which he took passage around the Horn, arriving this time in Honolulu.

Nothing is known of Holden's silk venture here, although there is a record of such an experiment in the later thirties. Holden was married here and upon the death of his wife left the Islands, leaving his two daughters to be brought up by friends. One of the daughters became Mrs. Dickson, a member of the firm of Lewers & Dickson of those early days. She was afterwards Mrs. Johnson. The other sister became a Mrs. Sisson and both are now dead. Mrs. Sisson had a daughter, Mrs. W. F. Thrum, and Mrs. Johnson's daughter became Mrs. Rudolph Bindt. Both Mrs. Bindt and Mrs. Thrum reside in Honolulu.

MARY CASTLE TRUST FUND IS INCREASED

Under a trust deed filed last week in the registrar's office the Castle Memorial Kindergarten and possibly other eleemosynary institutions are to be permanently maintained. The new deed transfers the valuable King street property, known as the old Castle homestead, and the new Castle residence in Manoa from the S. N. Castle Estate, Ltd., to three trustees, W. R. Castle, Geo. P. Castle and L. Tenney Peck, to be used for "benevolent, charitable, educational, hygienic or other eleemosynary purposes."

The Kawaiahao homestead is now being used for kindergarten purposes, but recently some defect was discovered in the papers, which might at some future time cause dispute over the title to the property, and it was for this reason that the new trust deed was made.

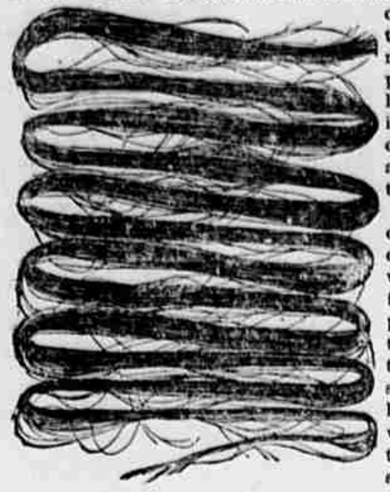
The Castle home, "Puuhonua," in Manoa is also to be added to the "Mary Castle Trust." Under the trust deed Mrs. Mary Castle is given the use of the Manoa property during her lifetime and at her death it becomes a portion of the "Mary Castle Trust." The trustees are given power to lease or sell or otherwise dispose of the property held by them, and to devote the proceeds to eleemosynary purposes.

◆

Purser Beckley of the Kinau reports the following sugar on Hawaii ready for shipment: Olaa, [illegible]; Waiakea, 11,000; Hawaii Mill, [illegible]; Wainaku, [illegible]; Onomea, [illegible]; Pepeekeo, [illegible]; Hawaii [illegible]; Honomu, [illegible]; Hakalau, [illegible]; Laupahoehoe, [illegible]; Ookala, [illegible]; Kukaiau, [illegible]; Hamakua, [illegible]; Paauhau, [illegible]; Honokaa, [illegible]; Kukuihaele, [illegible]; Punaluu, [illegible]; Honuapo, [illegible].

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B——, of L——, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: Lennon Ltd., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA [illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Bankers have been interviewing legislators during the week on the possibility of financial legislation which will permit the release of the million dollars in the Territorial treasury, and which will also prevent the future piling up in the government vaults of non-interest drawing monies. The Baldwin substitute for the Brown depository bill, which was introduced in the Senate at the last session is preferred by bankers. This bill was a means of relief for the Territory in the sale of the Fire Claims bonds, providing that government funds should be deposited for fifteen years, the life of the bonds or until the bonds were paid, they to be given by the depositary to secure the Territory. The Baldwin substitute which the bankers may try to revive at the special session permitted the deposit of public monies in any or all banks, the security to be Territorial, county, or United States bonds. The banks are it is said, willing to have inserted a provision by which they will pay interest on the amount deposited.

The advantage to the Territory in the proposed law would be the release of large sums of monies which accumulate at times in the treasury, and with the loan money, would in the present crisis, allow the banks to carry a greater number of registered warrants.

TAKING UP SALARY WARRANTS.

All the banks are taking up salary warrants as they are offered. The arrangement will probably be continued for the present at least. Holders of salary warrants are given the option of selling their claims at a discount of five per cent, or borrowing upon them to the amount of eighty per cent. The smaller holders prefer the former method. Warrants against the current appropriations are not being taken up, the banks feeling unable to carry the double load. Salary warrants of the police, public works and other departments which were not provided for in the eighteen months bill, and of which there is a question of legality are not being taken by the banks. Speculators are dealing in these warrants.

THE MARKET.

The stock market has been quiet with few sales. There is no change in the raw sugar market which is still at 3.67. 100 Hawaiian Commercial sold at $51; 15 Wilder's at $115; 6 Oahu Sugar at $82.50, and 105 Olaa at $6.50. About $80,000 was distributed at the end of the month in the announced dividends, the only extra dividend being the one per cent on Rapid Transit common. The bond market is not active, although there were small sales during the week. Rapid Transit and Oahu Railway are most preferred with a few small sales of sugar securities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Personal tax collections this month were much larger than a year ago, due to the workings of the new law, which makes every corporation and every individual responsible for an employe's tax without notice of garnishment. Tax was collected last month from 3077 persons in the Honolulu district as against 2702 taxpayers a year ago.

R. H. Trent has opened a brokerage office on Fort street.

Kalihi Camp was sold at auction for the Territory to Wm. Lucas for $6,600. Rep. David Kupihea was the only opposing bidder.

J. F. Morgan also sold the Metropole Block to H. Holmes for $5,500.

S. E. Damon bought 304 shares in Emmeluth & Co., at a dollar per share.

The Hawaiian Hardware stock has been turned over to Davies & Co. and the Pacific Hardware Co.

HAWAIIAN INFANT BEING RAISED IN AN INCUBATOR

For the first time in the Hawaiian Islands a baby is being brought up in an incubator. This interesting process is going on at the Kapiolani Maternity Home, where, for four days, the nurses have been tenderly caring for a little mite which arrived that many days ago.

On March 30 there was born at the Maternity Home, a Hawaiian girl baby, three months in advance of its anticipated time. Then came the opportunity to put into use the generous gift of Miss Alice Campbell, who takes a very charitable interest in the Home.

The box-like affair of steel and glass was filled with cotton. At one side is a nickel-plated lamp to heat water which in turn circulates through pipes which wind around a compartment beneath that in which the mite of humanity rests. On the opposite side is a tube through which fresh air enters into the lower compartment, where it is warmed until the thermometer registers 94 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. A tall pipe leading from the compartment at the rear of the machine carries off the exhausted air and a device at the top prevents any back draft. The whole machine insures a steady heat with no drafts to enter suddenly and wreck the house of life in the infant within the glass enclosed space.

Thus the baby has been swathed in cotton since its unexpected birth. The nurses carefully watch the infant and have been pleased to see that it is increasing in strength and weight. Every two hours the small bottle of milk on which the interesting infant is being raised, is changed, the temperature carefully noted, and the lamp watched.

Many visitors have called to see the incubator, and Miss Dutot is contemplating the starting of a bank account for the little one through the generous gifts of sightseers. The child is an Hawaiian.

Death of Mrs. Weight.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Mrs. Isabella Askew Weight, widow of the late William Weight, for forty years a resident of Hawaii, died suddenly at noon yesterday. She was stricken with apoplexy earlier in the morning, her advanced age precluding any chance of recovery.

Mrs. Weight was born in Humeside, County of Northumberland, England, on November 15, 1831. She came to the islands in 1863 and was away from Hawaii only once during her forty years' residence. The deceased was a member of Central Union church and her death will be sincerely mourned by scores of friends and relatives.

Mrs. Weight is survived by five children: William and Edward of Hilo, George who is a resident of Wailuku, and Charles and Miss Belle Weight of this city. Funeral services will be held at the family residence, 1333 Beretania street, at four o'clock this afternoon. Six grandsons of the deceased will act as pallbearers.

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"Do you think your country will be lost?" "I haven't quite made up my mind," answered the King of Corea, "whether it is going to be lost, strayed, or stolen."—Washington Star.

◆

THE EXCRUCIATING PAIN from corns, bunions or chilblains may be relieved by a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 1.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Hawaii ports, at 4:25 a. m.

Saturday, April 2.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Ahukini, Kalihiwai, Hanalei, Kilauea and Kapaa, at 7:55 a. m., with 3,000 bags sugar, 73 bags coffee, 678 bags rice, 30 empty bags, 15 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Niihau, W. Thompson, from Eleele, Makaweli and Kilauea, at 7:20 a. m., with 656 bags sugar and 35 tons scrap iron.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 10:30 a. m.

Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, 27 days from San Francisco, off port at 1 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports, at 12:30 p. m.

Italian ship Michele Bianchi, Andena, from Newcastle, at 2 p. m., 87 days out.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo, at 9 p. m.

Saturday, April 2.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Anahola, at 11:50 a. m., with 3070 bags M. S. Co. sugar.

Sunday, April 3.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, at 3:15 a. m., with 6000 bags A sugar, 18 kegs nails, 32 bdls. hides, 32 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, at 5 a. m., with 3952 sacks sugar, 62 sacks corn, 1 roller, 1 horse, 9 hogs, 125 pkgs. sundries.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, put back into port, at 3 a. m., for repairs to machinery.

Am. schr. Alumna, Genberg, from Newcastle, at 10 a. m., 54 days out.

Monday, April 4.

Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Nelson, 29 days from San Francisco, 2:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, April 1.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Hanamaulu, at 5 p. m., with passengers and mail only.

Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at 1:30 p. m.

Saturday, April 2.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, for Midway Island, at 8 p. m.

Monday, April 4.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelly, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anahola, at 3 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaa, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, for Ahukini and Hanamaulu, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Mahukona, Kukaiau, Laupahoehoe and Papaaloa; mail and passengers only for Paauhau, at 5 p. m.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, for Midway Island, 2 p. m.

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PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Honokaa and Kukuihaele, per stmr. Kauai, April 2.—Miss Lottie Williams and 5 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, April 2.—W. W. Thayer and 2 deck.

From Eleele, per stmr. Niihau, April 2.—J. A. Kennedy.

Per stmr. Kinau, from Hilo and way ports, April 2.—Col. Samuel Parker, Senator P. P. Woods, Senator John T. Brown, Senator J. B. Kaohi, Rep. W. K. Kealawaa, Rep. A. Fernandez, Rep. W. N. Purdy, Rep. C. H. Pulaa, Rep. H. M. Kaniho, O. Imbs, H. J. Song, C. C. Bitting, Mrs. J. Monsarrat, Wm. Thompson, E. P. Mabie, J. W. Mason, Mrs. J. L. Robinson, V. O. Solio, L. W. Haworth, E. Langer, A. K. Nawahi, Miss M. Schmidt, Capt. H. A. Sinclair, Geo. Wilson, Thos. Black, K. Oda, Mrs. A. Fernandez and two children, Peter Kealakaihonua, Rev. Timoteo, Mrs. Bertha Spencer, J. H. McKenzie, C. Meinecke, Mrs. C. Meinecke, Rev. A. C. Logan, Mrs. A. C. Logan, E. P. Low, Miss A. Kluegel, Mrs. S. Kobayakawa, Capt. J. Ross, C. Williams, Master W. Purdy, Master J. Purdy, C. C. Conradt, A. A. Braymer, H. L. Herbert, M. C. Omara, J. A. McDonald, Mrs. Wong Kong, child and maid, Miss L. Wong Kong, W. S. Fleming, Chock See.

Per stmr. Kauai, from Kukuihaele, April 2.—Miss Lottie Williams and 5 deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, April 3.—W. W. Harris, H. C. Mossman, H. Gorman, W. A. Beckley, wife and two children, B. Waggoner, J. K. Gandall, Miss E. Bishop, A. G. Correa, Miss N. Bungo, C. Makanui, Miss Grau, D. B. Murdoch, Max Lorenz, Mrs. Ewaliko, H. Kuhlman, and 23 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine from Kahului, April 3.—G. B. Robertson, Col. McLennan, Miss Schnoor, Miss Irene Aiken, E. Moller and wife, J. A. Thompson, wife and daughter, Geo. Weight, E. E. Hartmann, J. Kaae and wife, S. E. Kalama and wife, W. J. Coelho, W. P. Hais, A. J. McLeod, F. P. Rosecrans, Lum Hong Lin, Ah Wai, Mrs. M. A. Pa, Mrs. J. W. Whitford, Mrs. E. Morton and child, Miss M. Hase, S. E. Kaiue, wife and daughter, W. Berlowitz, C. Hedemann, F. Milliken, D. H. Case, J. M. Vivas, Jno. Richardson, Miss Richardson.

From Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, per stmr. Lehua, April 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCorriston, Representative J. Nakaleka, H. R. Hitchcock, Master Hitchcock, Mrs. [illegible], C. E. King, Mrs. E. M. Nakuina and 8 deck.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, April 4.—Alex. D. Watson.

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The Kinau's cargo was as follows: [illegible] bags, [illegible] cords wood, [illegible] pieces [illegible], [illegible] sacks coffee, 4 horses, 11 hogs, [illegible] pkgs. sundries.

JUNKETERS COMING FROM MANILA

When the Siberia arrives on May 23 from Yokohama, Hongkong and Manila, Honolulu will have an opportunity to welcome fifty members of the Board of Honorary Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition, hailing from the Philippines. Governor Taft, before leaving the Islands, nominated forty-three of the proposed fifty members, and these were approved by the Philippines Commission. Thirty-two of these had signified their intention of accepting up to the time the last mails were sent from the Islands to the mainland. The remainder had at that time declined the appointment. Governor Wright will fill the vacancies by new appointments.

A disbursing officer is to be appointed by the United States government to accompany the junketers, and he will have under his control all expenditures made by the members of the party during their stay in the United States. The Philippines Commission has appropriated sufficient money to pay each member of the Board, $7 per day for all who are government employees, and $10 per day for all who are not government employees. This is for the time they are in transit and at the fair. They are required to spend a month at the exposition.

Out of this per diem fee allowed to each member he will have to pay his individual expenses. Whatever excursions the board may take in the United States outside the route scheduled, will be at the individual expense of the junketers, or the cities or commercial organizations which invite them.

A Manila paper states that there are already invitations out from the chambers of commerce of Tokio, Honolulu and San Francisco for the board to be the guests of these organizations.

The principal reason for sending the board to the exposition is to give the people who visit the fair and the people of the United States generally an opportunity to see representatives of all classes of inhabitants of the islands. It was felt that if only Igorrotes, Moros and other tribes people were sent to the exposition, an erroneous impression of the people of the islands would be given.

On the other hand, it was the intention of the Commission that the members of the board should be representative Filipinos who would be able to get a genuine conception of the people of the United States by the visit and communicate whatever they may be able to learn on the journey to the people of of their various localities when they return.

The money appropriated for this purpose was from the funds first set aside for the purposes of the exposition.

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SALVAGE FROM THE WRECK KILAUEA HOU

An attempt is being made by R. T. Guard, by means of a winch and giant powder, to loosen the boilers of the wrecked Kilauea Hou, which have been lying in the sand on the beach for the past three years. The winch aforesaid is for the purpose above outlined and has not been used for hauling in Japanese fish nets as has been supposed by some passersby. Plans for the use of the boilers have been temporarily abandoned owing to the difficulty of removing them.—Hilo Herald.

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Hilo Shipping

The bark St. Katherine, Captain Saunders, sailed on Tuesday for San Francisco with 11,278 bags sugar from Onomea, 18,080 bags from Honomu, 3,000 lbs. coffee, 269 bundles hides and skins and general merchandise amounting to $353. Total cargo, $109,326.58.

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Freshet on Kauai

During a freshet on Kauai last Saturday a launch and two whaleboats belonging to Sheriff Coney were carried away from their moorings, but were found by a Hawaiian fisherman who brought them back to their mooring place.

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Shipping Notes.

On account of unfavorable weather at Anahola the Eclipse did not get a full load of sugar.

The American schooner Kona, Dinsmore, sailed from Kahului for San Francisco on April 2.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports the Mikahala at Waimea with 1600 bags K. S. M. sugar aboard.

The bark Annie Johnson arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco with a cargo consigned to Irwin & Co. She was out 29 days.

Purser Story of the Kauai reports the Mauna Loa loading sugar at Honuapo. He also reports a heavy rain on Hamakua coast on Thursday.

The following sugar on Kauai ready for shipment is reported by the W. G. Hall's purser: K. S. M., 6500 bags; V. K., 800; McB., 8000; K. P., 2600; G. F., 8739; H. M., 6500; K. S. Co., 2050.

On Kauai the following sugar is reported ready for shipment: K. S. M., 6000 bags; V. K., 800; Mak., 2500; G. & R., 2850; McB., 8000; K. P., 2900; H. M., 12,000; G. F., 7889, and K. S. Co., 234 bags; making a total of 49,873 bags.

The American bark Mohican, Captain Kelly, sailed yesterday morning for San Francisco with 1246 tons of sugar. The vessel has been in Honolulu since January 21. Alex. D. Watson, formerly with the von Hamm-Young Company was a passenger.

◆

THE SCRATCH OF A PIN may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and unequalled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. [illegible] Agents for Hawaii.

WANT BAND TO REMAIN

Cohen's Scheme Is Not Favorably Received.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Honolulu, March 31, 1904.

Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: In reference to the matter of touring the Hawaiian Band with a view of advertising Hawaii, I propose, should it meet the sanction of your honorable body and the business community of Honolulu, to do as follows:

Take the band under the direction of Capt. Berger, augment it in a manner to bring it to a high standard; add a quintette club composed of the best Hawaiian voices in Honolulu; Acquire the services of Madam Slapoffski as prima donna, and also the services of a good contralto, so as to enable us to make the concert part of our program a great feature.

I will look after the expenses of advance work, billing the show in an elaborate manner, pay all expenses of halls, theatre, etc., pay all salaries and expenses pertaining to the maintenance of the organization and all transportation expense that may arise from trips other than the direct route from Honolulu to St. Louis and return.

My plan is to have fine stands of lithograph show paper advertising the organization as the "Royal Hawaiian Band and Concert Co. subsidized by the Hawaiian Government en route to the World's Fair.

This will give the impression that Hawaii is doing something on a more than ordinary scale toward the matter of the World's Fair Exhibit, and as we would be also advertising the fair it would gain their good will and kind consideration which will be of good service later on.

It will be the duty of the advance representative to arrange the bookings ahead and herald the approach of the band through the papers and by the generous distribution of printed matter and large posters.

Upon our arrival in the different cities in addition to the notice which the papers will give our performances, it will be the duty of the press agent with the show to see that the right kind of reading matter goes to all the papers and right here I desire to say is one of the most important parts of the whole arrangement and in case the plan is accepted I would urge that your committee send this man, whose duty it will be to also distribute such literature as will tend to benefit us.

The position will be an important one and should be filled by a man of wide newspaper experience and ability. The result of this work would be far reaching as it would mean that the entire press of every city visited would teem with stories and matter pertaining to our Islands, reaching millions of readers, thereby giving us an amount of free advertising which if contracted and paid for would amount to many thousands of dollars.

My experience teaches me that this organization will from an artistic standpoint create a furore over our entire route. The attention of multitudes in every city visited will be attracted to our music in a manner that no other exhibit could equal, and while this organization will equal in merit and drawing power any organization on the road which charges a high price of admission, as for instance Sousa charges as high as $— a seat we would charge popular prices, say 25 cents and not over 50 cents thereby enabling us to show in large pavilions and exposition buildings to immense crowds, which would all tend to increase the advertising.

The route to start from San Francisco and work all the large towns and cities going to St. Louis say via the Southern or Los Angeles route, coming back over the northern route, or vice versa.

A long engagement could easily be secured both within the World's Fair Exhibit grounds and in the different halls and theatres of the city of St. Louis. If the tour is successful and bears good fruit, the route could be extended east to Chicago and even to New York.

The expense of preliminary work, and the maintenance of this undertaking will amount to many thousands of dollars, the preliminary work alone before leaving Honolulu and not counting transportation would foot close to $5,000, all of which expense I will undertake to finance myself.

However in view of the great good that would accrue to Hawaii I ask as a subsidy or bonus that the public furnish us with transportation from Honolulu to St. Louis and return, with the understanding that if the venture proves a success financially, the amount thus expended is to be returned the contributors.

This bonus will serve as a guarantee to the public that the band will be returned intact. It also serves as a guarantee to the members of the organization, their relatives and friends against any fear they may have of stranding through unforeseen misfortune.

In the meantime the band is kept together as an organization, made self-sustaining, thus relieving the Government for the time being of their support. [illegible]

[illegible]

MILLIKEN IS HERE

New York Builder on a Pleasure Trip.

Foster Milliken, of the firm of Milliken Brothers, New York, which built most of the large sugar mill buildings in Hawaii, is a visitor in Honolulu accompanied by his mother. He has already visited the island of Maui and intends to leave today for a tour of Hawaii. Milliken Brothers furnished the structural parts of the Alexander Young Hotel, besides Ewa, Waialua, Oahu, Hawaiian Commercial and other large sugar mills in the islands.

"I am here simply for pleasure this time," said Mr. Milliken at the Young Hotel yesterday. "I visited Hawaii five years ago and there has been a great change since then. A number of fine new buildings have been erected and there is a great improvement in the general appearance of Honolulu. I am told that the islands are experiencing somewhat of a depression at present, due to low prices of sugar, and also that the town has been overbuilt. Those things will right themselves, I believe. Honolulu has a prosperous future and it won't be long before all these new offices will be filled up.

"I know of no work that is projected here at this time, in our line. I am simply here for a pleasure trip with my mother."

◆

ISENBERG HAS ECONOMY PLAN

"I believe that the length of the special session can be much shortened if the committees from both houses work together," said Senator Isenberg yesterday. "Under the present system the committees from each house go over the appropriations separately when they might just as well work together. By considering these various matters in joint session at least half the time could be saved and there would be less need of conference committees afterwards. I believe the plan is entirely feasible and the Senators are willing to try it."

◆

INFANTRY IS NOT COMING

No advices have been received at Camp McKinley as to the reason for the change of plan on the part of War Department in relieving the artillery already here with companies from the same branch of service. It was reported some time ago that a regiment of infantry would be stationed in Honolulu in place of the two artillery companies at Camp McKinley. Yesterday's cablegrams said that the Twenty-Eighth and Ninety-Second companies of Coast Artillery now at the Presidio would come here in May.

◆

Deputy Sheriff Rex Hitchcock, who is in town, states that the recent rainfall was the heaviest known on Molokai for a generation. It is credited with washing away the lantana in the gulches.

* * *

ready to be again taken up by the Government as our star attraction, and many who hear them on this tour will come to Hawaii to again hear them in Honolulu.

As many things may come up in your consideration of this matter not touched upon in this letter, I should esteem it a high courtesy to be allowed to meet you and answer such questions as you may desire to ask.

Trusting you will give this your earliest attention, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
J. C. COHEN.

MR. BOYD'S REPLY.

Honolulu, April 4, 1904.

Mr. J. C. Cohen, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: In response to yours dated March 31, I am instructed by the Hawaii Promotion Committee to submit the following statement of its conclusions, after consideration of your proposal.

Very truly yours,
E. M. BOYD,
Secretary.

After considering the letter of Mr. J. C. Cohen, dated March 31st, containing a certain proposal for a tour of the Hawaiian Band through the United States with a long stop at St. Louis, and asking for funds to cover the transportation of the band to St. Louis and return this body has reached the conclusion that it is without its sphere of action to enter into such an agreement as is therein proposed.

Plans for the work of this year (1904) have been prepared which if carried out will mean the expenditure of all the funds now at the disposition of this body. It is therefore impossible to make such an appropriation of funds.

As to the advisability of sending the Band away from Hawaii, the majority opinion of this body is unfavorable. [illegible] in Honolulu at this time.

Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A Wonderful Discovery

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the last century, and among the by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take procedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c.
—Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

UNION MILL CO., LTD.

At the annual meeting of the Union Mill Co., Ltd., held in Kohala on the 24th day of March, 1904, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President ....Jas. Renton
Vice-President............H. H. Renton
Treasurer.................F. M. Swanzy
Secretary..................H. H. Renton
Auditor.....................H. W. M. Mist

H. H. RENTON,
Secretary Union Mill Co., Ltd.
2578

Hamakua Mill Co.

At the annual meeting of the Hamakua Mill Co., held in Honolulu on March 10th, 1904, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President.............Mr. F. M. Swanzy
Vice-President.........Mr. Cecil Brown
Treasurer.............Mr. W. H. Baird
Secretary.............Mr. T. C. Davies
Auditor..............Mr. H. W. M. Mist

T. C. DAVIES,
Secretary.

2532—Mar. 15, 22, 29, Apr. 5, 12.

Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.

At the annual meeting of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, held on the 10th March, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

President.............Mr. F. M. Swanzy
Vice-President......Mr. T. Clive Davies
Treasurer.............Mr. W. H. Baird
Secretary.............Mr. G. F. Davies
Auditor..............Mr. H. W. M. Mist

GEO. F. DAVIES,
Secretary.

2532—Mar. 15, 22, 29, Apr. 5.

Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure in holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor, for it gives all that deep and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown. I would trade my golden one for it." That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out.

When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

COURT NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Albion H. Glennan, of Makaweli, Kauai, Deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of John A. Palmer, of Lihue, Kauai, alleging that Albion H. Glennan, of Makaweli, Kauai, died intestate at Makaweli aforesaid, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1904, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to himself the said John A. Palmer;

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three sucessive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, March 11th, 1904.

(Signed) J. HARDY,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest:
JNO. A. PALMER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.
2572—Mar. 15, 22. 29, April 5.

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DEVELOPING and PRINTING
A Specialty.

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Spasms, etc.,

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE,

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